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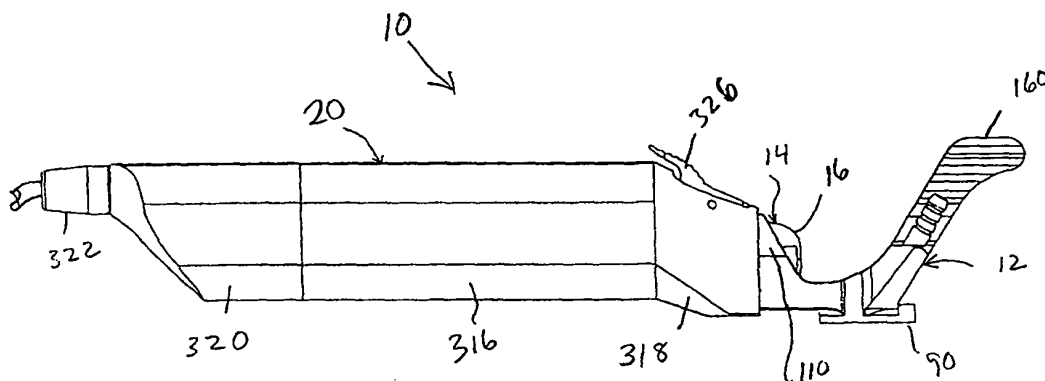
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(54) Title: KERATOME AND BLADE CHANGER



## (57) Abstract

A keratome includes a cutting instrument having a cutter head with a reciprocating blade extending below a sole surface of the cutter head, an automated drive unit mounting the cutting instrument for powered translational movement of at least the cutter head thereof, and a suction ring including an eye ring adapted to be secured to an eye by suction and defining a cornea aperture for presenting the outer layer of the cornea of the eye for cutting. The suction ring has a shoe from which the eye ring extends, the shoe defining a cutting guideway configured for receiving the cutter head advanced by the drive unit in precision mating sliding engagement when the cutting edge of the blade is positioned over the cornea aperture of the eye ring, and an entrance guideway extending from and generally aligned with the cutting guideway.

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## KERATOME AND BLADE CHANGER

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## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention herein relates to a keratome having automated drive translation of a cutter head with a suspended stabilized reciprocating blade, an improved suction ring with entrance and cutting guideways for presenting and applying the cutter head and its suspended blade to the cornea, an applanator, drive means for automated translation of the cutter head, and a blade changer cooperating with the cutter head.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 A keratome is an instrument used in ophthalmic surgery and, more particularly, in surgery to reshape the cornea for vision correction. A keratome incises a generally spherical segment of the cornea except for a connecting hinge. The cornea segment is lifted and held  
20 aside while the exposed truncated cornea surface is shaped for vision correction. Thereafter, the spherical cornea segment is repositioned to cover the shaped, truncated cornea surface. The cornea segment heals to

the shaped surface, resulting in a reshaped cornea that acts as a corrective lens.

It will be appreciated that a keratome must achieve an accurately positioned, surgically precise cut with  
5 minimal tissue damage to enhance the healing process. Further, the cut must remain uncontaminated, also to aid the healing process and avoid irritation and infection.

It is desirable to measure the cornea and coordinate the extent of the incision with the size of cornea in  
10 order to remove a properly sized cornea segment and to provide an appropriate hinge in conjunction with the excised cornea segment.

In accurately positioning and performing a cornea cut, it is known to use a suction ring as an interface  
15 with the eye. Suction is used to temporarily secure the suction ring to the eye in a desired position. Typically, a suction ring is secured to the sclera, near the periphery of and surrounding the cornea.

The suction ring may position and present a cutting  
20 instrument with respect to the cornea. Clearly, if any slippage or disengagement of the suction ring occurs, a correspondingly inaccurate cut may also occur. Suction rings occasionally do experience slippage or disengagement, and it is believed this occurs because of

a poor interface with the surface of the sclera resulting in loss of suction or uneven suction along various segments of the ring. Currently, engagement of a cutting instrument with a suction ring is often difficult to achieve, because the engagement must be precise, making the engagement difficult to initiate, and because the cutting instrument can dislodge the suction ring.

Precision of the cornea cut requires proper positioning of a cutting instrument with respect to the cornea, which is achieved by the location and secure attachment of the suction ring, and also requires a very smooth operating cutting blade. Cutting instruments often use a reciprocating cutting blade to achieve a smooth, precise incision. Any flutter in the operation of the reciprocating cutting blade can cause a somewhat ragged incision, with consequent difficulties in replacing the cornea segment and smooth healing thereof.

The cornea cut must also remain uncontaminated, because any foreign matter in the incision may become encapsulated and cause irritation and possible infection. Cutting instrument designs which support a cutting blade on a bearing surface adjacent the area of the incision increase the risk of contamination. Contact between the cutting blade and the bearing surface creates friction and wear. This not only heats the cutting blade, but also sloughs off microscopic metal wear particles. These

may lodge in the cornea incision, with undesirable effect.

There is also a need to quickly and easily load blades into the cutting instrument, and to remove blades  
5 after use.

Therefore, there is a need for a keratome with automated translation of a cutting instrument, including a suction ring that easily, accurately and securely positions a cutting instrument with respect to the cornea  
10 prior to and during cutting, and that provides a surgically precise, uncontaminated incision of a cornea segment.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is a principal object of the  
15 invention herein to provide a keratome for ophthalmic surgery.

It is an additional object of the invention to provide a keratome with automated translation of a cutting instrument across a suction ring.

20 It is a further object of the invention herein to provide a keratome that achieves accurate and secure engagement with the eye.

It is another object of the invention to provide a keratome that facilitates accurate, pre-cut measurement of the cornea.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a  
5 keratome including a cutting instrument that is easily and accurately engageable with a suction ring secured to the eye.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a keratome that achieves an accurate and smooth cut.

10 It is another object of the invention to provide a keratome that avoids contamination of the incision made on the cornea.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a keratome with simple and efficient changing of the blade  
15 in a cutting instrument.

According to general aspects of the invention herein, a keratome generally comprises a cutting instrument mounted for automated translation in an automated drive unit, and having a cutter head guided  
20 into precision sliding engagement with the suction ring, the cutter head including a suspended, reciprocating blade. An applanator is receivable on the suction ring for measuring the segment of cornea to be cut.

Also according to aspects of the invention, a keratome generally comprises a cutting instrument mounted for automated translation in an automated drive unit, and having a cutter head including a reciprocating blade with a cutting edge extending below a sole surface, and a suction ring to which the automated drive unit is removably secured. The suction ring includes an eye ring adapted to be secured to an eye by suction and defines a cornea aperture presenting the cornea of the eye for cutting a cornea segment. The suction ring further includes a shoe from which the eye ring extends, the shoe defining a cutting guideway configured for receiving the cutter head in precision mating sliding engagement for passing the cutting edge of the cutter blade over the cornea aperture and thereby incising the cornea segment. The shoe further defines an entrance guideway extending from and generally aligned with the cutting guideway, the entrance guideway configured for receiving the cutter head in orienting sliding engagement positively positioning the cutter head into the aforesaid precision mating sliding engagement in the cutting guideway. The automated drive unit is secured to the suction ring after being guided to position by the cutter head, and prior to incising the corner by translation of the cutting instrument and cutter head.

According to further aspects, the entrance guideway is partially defined by a guide hoop of the shoe, and the



automated drive unit is secured to the guide hoop. The cutter head is cooperatively shaped to enter the guide hoop and progressively orient the cutter head for entry to the cutting guideway. The guide hoop is preferably positioned substantially at the transition between the entry guideway and the cutting guideway. Also, according to further aspects, the entrance guideway includes toe slots and toe ramps along the marginal edges of an entrance ramp portion of the shoe, for generally aligning the cutter head with the guide hoop, the shoe defines side rails extending from the guide hoop, and the cutter head has rail pockets slidably receiving the side rails. Thus, there are multiple points of contact between the cutting instrument and the shoe defining the entrance guideway, serving to align the cutting instrument for sliding movement in the cutting guideway and to position the automated drive unit for attachment to the guide hoop prior to translating the cutter head. The foregoing configurations of the cutter head and suction ring provide easy engagement and accurate positioning of the cutting instrument and automated drive unit with respect to the suction ring.

Referring to another aspect, the suction ring includes a handle and the handle is preferably positioned opposite the entrance guideway of the suction ring, for manual stabilization of the suction ring and coordination of the suction ring and cutting instrument during

introduction of the cutting instrument and automated drive unit.

According to still other aspects in the invention, a suction ring includes an eye ring defining a cornea aperture and a shoe, and the shoe defines a socket for receiving and positioning an applanator with a measuring surface in contact with a cornea of an eye presented through the cornea aperture, for measuring the size of the cornea to be incised. The suction ring is selected to adjust the extent of the incision, and the applanator measurement of the cornea assures there will be an appropriate hinge on the incised cornea segment.

According to a still further aspect of the invention, the cutting instrument engages against the suction ring at a desired extent of incision. A selection of suction rings are provided for selectively setting different extents of incision, which are then automatically achieved by the cooperation of the automated drive unit, cutting instrument and section rings.

According to additional aspects, a suction ring includes an eye ring with outer and inner contact surfaces shaped to engage the eye, and a suction channel defined between the inner and outer contact surfaces. The suction channel additionally defines a secondary

distribution channel and a suction conduit opens to the suction channel and the secondary distribution channel. The secondary distribution channel ensures delivery and equalization of suction about the eye ring for secure  
5 attachment to the eye.

Also according to aspects of the invention herein, the cutting instrument includes a cutter head having a blade assembly. The blade assembly includes a metal cutting blade mounted to and extending from a blade  
10 holder to a cutting edge. The blade holder is preferably fabricated of a plastic, such as nylon. The blade holder defines a drive track transverse to the cutter blade and its cutting edge. The cutter head further defines a blade cavity generally accommodating and supporting the  
15 blade holder for reciprocal sliding movement. The cutter head defines a blade slot accommodating the cutting blade and extending to a blade opening from a foot of the cutter head, adjacent which the cutting edge is deployed for incising the cornea. The cutting blade is suspended  
20 with respect to and does not contact the cutter head.

According to additional aspects of the invention, the blade cavity defines one of a guide slot or guide bar, and the blade holder defines the other of the guide slot or guide bar, the guide bar extending into the guide  
25 slot in closely conforming mating sliding engagement to guide and stabilize the blade holder in its reciprocal

movement within the cutter head. In a more particular aspect of the invention, the cutter head defines a substantially rectangular guide bar, and the blade holder defines a substantially rectangular guide slot  
5 accommodating the guide bar. The guide slot has an incrementally smaller width than the guide bar to preload the blade holder on the guide bar. The guide bar, and additional surfaces of the blade cavity, may be treated with a lubricous coating such as a nickel/Teflon®  
10 coating, to provide smooth reciprocation.

The cutter head further includes a blade shield and foot, the foot having projecting tongues for slidably engaging the guide grooves of the shoe portion of the suction ring. The cutter head is characterized in that  
15 it does not contact the cutting blade, which is suspended extending from the blade holder. The cutting edge of the blade extends a selected distance below a forward or toe surface of the foot to establish a uniform depth of cut.

According to further aspects, the cutting instrument  
20 in the automated drive unit, to which the cutter head is secured, has a drive shaft terminating in an eccentric drive pin received in the drive track of the blade holder. A turbine is used to rotate the drive shaft at high rpm, which according to one aspect of the invention  
25 is between 8,000 and 16,000 rpm, and thereby reciprocate the blade holder and blade. The drive shaft is supported

on bearings and located to isolate application of the drive force to the blade holder and through the drive pin, in cooperation with the cutter head.

The cutting instrument is reciprocally mounted in the automated drive unit. The automated drive unit is engageable with the suction ring, and the automated drive unit has drive means for advancing the cutting instrument across the suction ring and for retracting the cutting instrument after incising a cornea segment of an eye.

10 The drive unit is removably secured to the suction ring and can be introduced in the suction ring after the suction ring is secured on the eye, guided by the cutter head. Thus, the suction ring is attached without the bulk of the cutting instrument, and automated drive unit, and the cutting instrument and automated drive unit are

15 easily joined to the suction ring for cutting.

Also, according to aspects, the drive unit has a threaded shaft and worm gear and the drive unit includes a motor powering the threaded shaft. The motor may be an electric motor, and an electrical spike at the limit of

20 travel may be used to reverse the direction of the cutting instrument for automated withdrawal of the cutting instrument. The cutting instrument may be inactivated during withdrawal.

According to other aspects, the cutting instrument includes a tubular body with a motor and a cutter head, and the cutter head mounts to the tubular body by means of a mounting shank and a bayonet shaped groove which positively orients the cutter head with respect to the tubular body. The bayonet style groove also provides for quick mounting and dismounting of the cutter head, in cooperation with an axial, self-aligning coupling. According to additional aspects of the invention, the motor of the cutting instrument is connected to a drive shaft for reciprocating a cutter blade in the cutter head, the connection being achieved by a coupling including a drive coupling member having ears received in mating slots of a positioning coupling member, and a positioning coupling member having pointed ears for guiding the drive ears into the mating slots.

According to further aspects of the invention, the keratome is provided with a blade insertion tool which includes, a shaft retractor for retracting the drive pin of a blade drive shaft from the cutter head blade cavity to provide clearance for inserting the blade, and an injector for inserting a cutter blade into the blade cavity and for displacing a used cutter blade out of the blade cavity.

Other objects, aspects and features of the invention will in part be understood by those skilled in the art

and will in part appear from a perusal of the following description of the preferred embodiments and the claims, taken together with the drawings.

#### DRAWINGS

5           FIG. 1 is a side elevation view of a keratome according to the invention herein, including a suction ring and a cutting instrument having a cutter head, and automated drive unit;

          FIG. 2 is a bottom perspective view of a cutter head  
10   of the keratome of FIG. 1;

          FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a blade holder for a cutting blade of the keratome of FIG. 1;

          FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a blade for the keratome of FIG. 1;

15           FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a suction ring and applanator of the keratome according of FIG. 1;

          FIG. 6 is a top view of the suction ring of FIG. 5;

          FIG. 7 is a bottom view of the suction ring of FIG.  
5;

FIG. 8 is an end view of the suction ring of FIG. 5;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of the suction ring and  
applanator of FIG. 5;

FIG. 10 is a side elevation view, partially in  
5 section, of the suction ring and applanator of FIG. 5;

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of the keratome of  
FIG. 1, partially cut away;

FIG. 12 is an enlarged sectional view of the cutter  
head entering the suction ring of the keratome of FIG. 1;

10 FIG. 13 is an enlarged, partially sectional view of  
the cutting instrument engaged with the suction ring of  
the keratome of FIG. 1;

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of a portion of the  
keratome of FIG. 1, showing the cutting instrument  
15 engaged with the suction ring;

FIG. 15 is a perspective view a portion of the  
keratome of FIG. 1, similar to the view of FIG. 14 and  
additionally cut away;



FIG. 16 is side elevation view, partially cut away,  
of the cutting instrument component of the keratome of  
FIG. 1;

FIG. 17 is a sectional view of the keratome of FIG.  
5 1, taken along the lines 17-17 of FIG. 11;

FIG. 18 is a foreshortened perspective view,  
partially cut away, of the keratome of FIG. 10;

FIG. 19 is a perspective view toward the bottom of  
the cutter head of the keratome of FIG. 1, illustrating  
10 its mounting configuration;

FIG. 20 is an enlarged view of the coupling between  
the cutter head drive shaft and the motor drive of the  
cutting instrument of the keratome of FIG. 1;

FIG. 21 is a perspective view of one of the  
15 positioning coupling element of FIG. 20;

FIG. 22 is a perspective view of the drive coupling  
element of FIG. 20;

FIG. 23 is a perspective view of the cutter head  
drive shaft of the keratome of FIG. 1;

FIG. 24 is a perspective view of the cutter head of the keratome of FIG. 1, and one element of a blade insertion tool;

FIG. 25 is a perspective view of the cutter head and the element of the blade insertion tool of FIG. 24 shown inserted in the cutter head, and a second element of the blade insertion tool inserting a cutter blade; and

FIG. 26 is a perspective view of the cutter head, and first and second elements of the blade insertion tools shown removing a cutter blade from the cutter head.

The same reference numbers refer to the same elements throughout the various figures.

#### DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With references to FIGS. 1-23, there is illustrated a keratome 10 according to the invention herein that is used in ophthalmic surgery for removing a cornea segment. The keratome 10 generally comprises a suction ring 12 and a cutting instrument 14, having a cutter head 16 and an automated drive unit 20 for translating the cutter instrument 14 and its cutter head 16 across the suction ring 12. The keratome 10 also has a cooperating applanator 18, and a blade insertion tool 22 shown in

FIGS. 24-26. Before discussing the keratome 10 and its operation, various component parts will be individually described.

With reference to FIGS. 2-5, 11 and 25, the cutting instrument 14 of the keratome 10 includes the cutter head 16 and tubular drive 24. The cutter head 16 shown in FIG. 2, receives a blade assembly 26 seen in FIG. 25, with a blade holder 28 and a blade 30 of the blade assembly 26 being shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, respectively.

10 The blade holder 28 is a shaped nylon body having a mounting stud 32 extending from the bottom thereof, and the blade 30 has an opening 34 which is received surrounding the mounting stud 32 to mount the blade on the blade holder, with the blade extending therefrom to a cutting edge 36. The blade holder 28 defines a guide slot 40 which extends across the back surface 38,

15 parallel to the blade 30 and its cutting edge 36, and the back surface 38 further defines a drive track 42, perpendicular to the guide slot 68. The cutting edge 36 of the blade extends oppositely from the back surface 38

20 of the blade holder as seen for instance in FIG. 25.

The body 44 of the cutter head 16 is a one-piece, unitary structure defining a blade holder cavity 46 which closely embraces and guides the blade holder 28, but

25 permits the blade 30 suspended from blade holder 28 to operate free from contact with the cutter head body 44.

More particularly, the cutter head includes a guide bar 48 which is matingly received in the guide slot 40 in the back surface 38 of the blade holder 28, and the top of the blade holder and front surface of the blade holder also are slidably engaged within the blade holder cavity 46. The blade holder 28 is fabricated of nylon has a width W from the guide slot to the top that is larger than the corresponding width W' from the guide bar 48 to the top of the blade holder cavity by approximately .0005-.0010 inches. This provides a "preloaded" engagement of the blade holder on the guide bar and achieves a positive, supported, stabilized alignment of the blade holder on the guide bar during reciprocating movement. The surface of the blade cavity is preferably coated with a nickel/Teflon® material to provide smooth reciprocation, effectively lubricating the preloaded interface between the guide bar 48 and the guide slot 40.

As best seen in FIGS. 2 and 16, the cutter head 16 further comprises a mounting shank 50 with bearings 52, which support a drive shaft 54 extending from the tubular drive 24 and having a drive pin 56 eccentrically located on the end thereof. The drive pin 56 extends into the drive track 42, so that when the drive shaft 54 is rotated, the drive pin 56 reciprocates the blade assembly 26. The drive shaft 54 is supported on bearings 52 which limit the extension of the drive shaft and drive pin into the blade holder cavity 46 in order to prevent the end of

the drive shaft from contacting the blade holder and creating friction and binding, and also permits the drive shaft 54 to retract sufficiently to remove the blade assembly 26 from the blade holder cavity 46, as described  
5 below.

The body 44 of the cutter head 16 further defines a blade slot 58 extending from the blade holder cavity 46, in which the blade 30 is suspended by the blade holder without touching the body 44. A blade shield portion 59  
10 of the body 44 is located above the suspended blade.

The body 44 further defines a foot 60 having a blade opening 62, through which the cutting edge 36 of the blade 30 protrudes. The foot 60 includes a toe portion 64 having a first sole surface 66 and heel portion 68  
15 with a second sole surface 70, separated from the first sole surface 70 by blade opening 62. The blade opening 62 is formed where the blade slot 58 intersects the sole. The sole surfaces 66 and 70 are flanked by projecting tongues 72 and 74 which are respectively received in the  
20 guide grooves 76 and 78 of the suction ring 12 (FIGS. 5, 8 as discussed below). Thus, the cutter head 16 is engageable with the suction ring 12 to pass the cutting edge 36 of cutter blade 58 across the cornea when the suction ring is secured to an eye.

The first sole surface 66 of the cutter head 16 is stepped upwardly from the second sole surface 70, and the blade 30 extends through the blade opening 62 so that its cutting edge 36 is below sole surface 66. When the suction ring 12 is attached to an eye, the cornea extends upwardly through the cornea aperture 80 of cutting ring 12 and is pressed against the sole surfaces of the cutter head as the cutter head passes over the cornea aperture. The cornea is thereby cut to a depth determined by the extension of the cutting edge 36 of cutter blade 30 below sole surface 66. The lower, second sole surface 70 also supports the cornea, including the truncated surface thereof, and assists in presenting and stabilizing the cornea with respect to the blade edge 36 for cutting.

The cutting blade is disposed at an angle of approximately twenty-five degrees (25°) with respect to the sole surfaces of the cutter head, and it has been found that this angle produces a smooth and accurate cut. The angle, however, is not believed to be critical.

The cutting blade 30 does not touch the body 44 of the cutter head 16, but is positioned by the blade holder 28 in a suspended relationship to the surrounding structure. Therefore, there is no friction and wear generated between the cutting blade 30 and the cutter head body 54, and no debris is created which would contaminate the incision.

The cutter head 16 defines an additional blade tool cavity or access slot 82 spaced behind the blade holder cavity 46, and the drive shaft 54 extends therethrough to reciprocate the blade assembly 26. The blade holder  
5 cavity and the blade tool cavity may be joined, as illustrated, for ease of manufacture.

The suction ring 12 is shown in more detail in FIGS. 5-10. The suction ring 12 includes an eye ring 90. With particular reference to FIG. 7, the eye ring 90 has  
10 an inner annular contact surface 92 adjacent the cornea aperture 80, and an outer annular contact surface 94. A suction channel 96 is defined between the inner and outer contact surfaces 92, 94, and a secondary distribution channel 98 extends around the suction channel 96 and  
15 intersects with conduit stem opening 100. The suction ring is provided with a conduit stem 102 for connection with the source of negative pressure. The conduit stem is not shown in all of the figures for clarity of the remaining parts.

20 The suction ring 12 has a shoe 102 including a planer bottom wall 104 from which the eye ring 90 depends and which also defines the cornea aperture 80. The shoe 102 has side walls 106 and 108 upstanding from the bottom wall 104, and the side walls 106 and 108 merge with a  
25 guide hoop 110 at an entrance end of the suction ring 202

and with a handle 160 at the handle end of the suction ring 12.

The suction ring 12 cooperates with the applanator 18 in measuring the cornea prior to incising thereof.

5 The applanator 18 has a generally tubular barrel portion 112 and a handle portion 114, which are integrally fabricated of an optically clear material, such as Lexan®. The applanator has a measuring surface 116 which is recessed below the end 118 of barrel 112. The depth  
10 of recess is preferably the same height the cutting edge 36 of the cutting blade 30 is disposed above the bottom wall of the cutter head 16 employed to incise the cornea. The measurement surface 116 is provided with a plurality of concentric rings 120 which are used in measuring the  
15 size of the cornea segment. In the embodiment shown, the inner ring is 8.5 millimeters in diameter, the central ring is 9.0 millimeters in diameter and the outside ring is 9.5 millimeters in diameter. The applanator is flat at 128 for clearance with respect to the suction ring.

20 The side walls 106 and 108 of the suction ring define opposed curved socket portions 122 and 124 of a socket 126, which positions the barrel 112 of the applanator 18 centrally over the cornea aperture 80. The flats 128 of the applanator accommodate portions of the  
25 side walls which define guideways for the cutter head 16, as more fully discussed below.



As best seen in FIG. 10, when the suction ring 12 is secured to eye, the cornea 130 protrudes through the cornea aperture 80 and extends above the bottom wall 104. When the applanator 18 is received in the socket 126 defined by the curved socket portions 122 and 124 of the suction ring side walls, and is also supported with its end 118 on the bottom wall 104, the cornea is in contact with the measuring surface 116 of the applanator. The surgeon views the concentric rings and cornea contact portion axially through the applanator 18. The diameter of the contact portion of the cornea is ascertained by reference to the concentric rings 120 on the measurement surface, and corresponds to the size of the cornea segment which will be incised by the cutting instrument 14. Upon ascertaining the size of the cornea segment, the applanator is removed from the socket 126.

As further discussed below, the suction ring is engaged by the cutting instrument to determine the extent of the incision, and several suction rings are available to provide the desired size. The applanator 18 is used to check the size before proceeding.

The keratome 10 is characterized by accurate engagement between the cutting instrument 14 and the suction ring 12, and by easy insertion of the cutting instrument into the suction ring. To this end, the shoe 102 of the suction ring defines a cutting guideway 134

configured for receiving the cutter head 16 in precision mating sliding engagement. Adjacent the precision cutting guideway 134 and extending to the entrance end of the suction ring is an entrance guideway 136, with the guide hoop 110 providing transition between the entrance guideway 136 and the cutting guideway 134.

The cutting guideway 134 includes precision guide grooves 76 and 78 respectively at the intersections of the bottom wall 104 and sidewalls 106, 108. The guide grooves 76, 78 respectively slidably receive the tongues 72 and 74 of the cutter head 16. The precision guide grooves 76 and 78 are fully defined only in the cutting guideway 134 and the entrance guideway 136 serves to position the cutter head 16 for accurately and easily engaging the tongues 72 and 74 in the precision guide grooves 76 and 78.

The entrance guideway 136 begins with an entrance ramp portion 142 of the bottom wall 104, the entrance ramp portion 142 being provided with curbs 144 and 146 at its marginal edges. The lower portions of guide grooves 76, 78 are partially defined adjacent the curbs 144, 146, such that the tongues 72, 74 can drop into the partially defined guide grooves; however, this does not require precision alignment and is merely part of the function of the entrance guideway 136 in orienting and positioning the cutter head. At the entrance to the guide hoop 110,

the side wall 236 defines a toe slot 148 and a toe slot ramp 150. The toe slot ramp 150 is positioned under a side rail 152 which extends inwardly from the toe slot ramp 150 and the interior of the guide hoop 110. The  
5 side wall 106 similarly defines toe slot 154, a toe slot ramp 156 and a side rail 158. The side rails 152 and 158 are discontinuous at the socket walls 124 and 126 as are the toe slot ramps 150 and 156.

FIG. 12 illustrates entry of the cutting instrument  
10 14 into the suction ring 12. Although the user's hands are not shown, it will be appreciated that the user will hold a handle 160 in one hand and will manipulate the automated drive unit mounting the cutting instrument 14 and cutter head with the other hand. It is advantageous  
15 to have both hands involved in the insertion of the cutter head 16 into the suction ring 12, in that the user can stabilize the suction ring 12 on the eye by sensing and compensating for any insertion forces, and also because the use of two hands tends to achieve better  
20 spacial orientation and physical coordination in making the insertion.

The toe 64 of the cutter head 16, including the leading portions of tongues 72 and 74, are placed against the entrance ramp portion 142 of the shoe 102. (The toe  
25 is just concealed by the guide hoop in FIG. 12.) If the tongues 72 and 74 are placed between the curbs 144 and

146, the toe is guided along bottom wall 104 into the guide hoop 110, and the tongues then enter the fully defined guide slots 76 and 78. If the cutting instrument 14 and automated drive unit 20 are not axially oriented with respect to the cutting guideway 134, a curved forehead 162 or one of flanking edges 164 and 166 defining the outer edges of the forehead 162 engages the guide hoop 110 and directs the cutter head 16 toward alignment. This engagement and continued forward movement of the cutter head 16, into entrance guideway 136 causes cutter head 16 to be axially aligned with the cutting guideway 134, and permits the tongues 72, 74 to enter the guide grooves 76 and 78.

If the toe 64 of cutter head 16 is somewhat tilted or initially misaligned, it will contact one of the toe slots 148, 154, or one of the toe slot ramps 150, 156, which will direct the toe into an adjacent respective toe slot. This provides an initial near alignment which is further corrected into axial alignment by contact of the forehead 162 or the transition edges 164 and 166 with the guide hoop 110, ultimately resulting in axially alignment of the cutter head 16 with the cutting guideway.

In all instances in which the toe 64 is inserted into the entrance guideway with the toe positioned under the side rails 152 and 158, the entrance guideway will accept the toe and by contact with the forehead 162 and

5 transition edges 164, 166 the remainder of the cutter head will achieve alignment of the cutter head 16 for entry into the cutting guideway 134. It will be appreciated that the entrance guideway 136 tolerates misalignment on initial insertion and corrects the alignment as insertion into the entrance guideway 136 proceeds, making it extremely easy for the user to achieve the correct alignment of the cutter head 16 on the suction ring 12. The entrance guideway 136 has the additional benefit of providing entry to the suction ring 12 in an area spaced apart from the cornea aperture 80, thereby also preventing accidental damage to the cornea as a result of mis-engagement between the cutter head 16 and suction ring 12.

15 It will be noted that the cutter head 16 defines elongated side rail pockets 84 and 86 spaced upwardly from and parallel to the tongues 72, 74, and these pockets are matingly shaped with and slidingly the side rails 152, 158 of the suction ring 12.

20 With reference to FIGS. 1 and 11-17, the keratome 10 also comprises the automated drive unit 20, having a main housing 316, a front transition housing 318, and a rear transition housing 320 terminating in a cable cap 322 from which the wires necessary to power the keratome extend. The automated drive unit 20 of keratome 10 engages with the suction ring 12 and provides for

automated reciprocal movement of the cutter head 16 across the cornea of an eye.

The front transition housing 318 is designed and configured to engage with guide hoop 110 and entrance ramp 142 of the suction ring 12 and, as seen in FIG. 5, the suction ring 12 defines a notch 170 receiving tongue 325 of a pivotal latch 326 of the front transition housing 318 to releasably secure the automated drive unit 20 and suction ring 12 together.

The cutting instrument 14 includes the cutter head 16. With reference to FIG. 16, the cutting instrument 14 defines a generally tubular body 332, and with reference to FIGS. 11-15, the tubular body is guided for reciprocal motion in the automated drive unit 310 by a bushing 334 at the front of the automated drive unit. The cutter head 16 is guided into the suction ring 12 in the manner discussed above. With reference to Fig. 13, when the cutter head 16 has entered the guide hoop 110, the front transition housing 318 also receives and engages with the rear portion of the suction ring 12, and the tongue 325 of latch 326 is received in notch 170 to secure the automated drive unit 20 and cutting instrument 14 to the suction ring 12. The suction ring is, of course, secured to an eye in performing a cornea incision.

The automated drive unit 20 reciprocally translates the cutting instrument 14 on the suction ring 12. To this end, the cutting instrument 14 has a worm gear 340 extending from the tubular body 332 and the handle drive 5 has a threaded shaft 342 (threads not shown) which is received in the worm gear 340. The threaded shaft 342 is rotatably mounted in a front plate 344 of the automated drive unit 20. The other end of shaft 342 is mounted to rear plate 345 and has a gear 346, which meshes with a 10 gear 348 of a drive motor 350, as best seen in FIGS. 17 and 18. When the motor 350 spins gears 348 and 346, the threaded shaft 342 translates the cutting instrument 14 into the suction ring and across the eye opening thereof, to incise the cornea. When the worm gear 340 engages 15 bushing 334, the load on the motor 350 is increased suddenly and dramatically, causing an electrical spike which is used to reverse the direction of the motor 350 to withdraw the cutting instrument 14. The electrical spike may also be used as a signal to stop operation of 20 motor 352, which reciprocates the blade holder 28 and cutting blade 30 in the cutter head 16 of the cutting instrument. When the motor 350 moves the cutting instrument 14 back into the housing of the automated drive unit 20, a microswitch 354 is used to stop 25 operation of the motor 350 when the cutting instrument 14 is fully retracted. An electronics package 356 controls these operations, with external input via operating switches.

A coil spring may be mounted surrounding shaft 342 to provide a bias load between the threaded shaft 342 and the worm gear 340, which prevents any gear lash which might otherwise cause an unsmooth motion of the cutting instrument 14 in the suction ring 12.

As the automated handle drive translates the cutting instrument, the cutter head enters the cutting guideway 134, the tongues 72 and 74 are received in the precision guide grooves 76, 78, and the side rails 152, 158 are received in the side rail pockets 84, 86. As the cutting instrument progresses within the cutting guideway 134, the tubular body 332 is received in the guide hoop 110. Thus, the cutting instrument 14 is fully supported and precisely positioned on the suction ring 12 as the cutting blade moves across the cornea aperture 80.

Before the cutting edge 36 of the cutting blade 30 moves completely across the cornea aperture, the cutter instrument 14 engages the guide hoop 110, limiting further insertion movement of the cutting instrument 14 and thereby preserving a hinge between an incised cornea section and the cornea. This engagement may alternatively be used to create the electrical spike for reversing the motor 350.

Thus, the keratome 10 is used by first engaging the suction ring 12 with the patient's eye and then using the



applanator 18 to measure the proposed cornea section to be sure the proper suction ring has been selected for the desired cut. The cutter head 16 is inserted into the entrance guideway 136 of the suction ring 12. Engineered interference between the cutter head and the suction ring causes alignment with the cutting guideway 134 of the suction ring. The automated drive unit 20 locks onto the suction ring with the cutter head so aligned. The automated drive unit operates to translate the cutter head of the cutting instrument into the cutting guideway. The cutting guideway precisely positions the cutting blade as it incises the cornea. The cutting blade is reciprocated in making the cut, and the cutting blade is suspended with respect to contact with surrounding structure of the cutting instrument, and is stabilized for a smooth cut. At the far extent of the cut, the automated drive unit reverses to withdraw the cutter head, preferably deactivating the cutter head drive motor during the withdrawing translational movement. The automated drive unit provides smooth, steady, controlled movement of the cutter head.

With reference to FIGS. 11-16 and 19, the cutter head 16 has a cylindrical mounting shank 50 defining a bayonet mounting slot 364. The bayonet mounting slot cooperates with a pin 366 mounted to the tubular body 32 of the cutting instrument. More particularly, the bayonet mounting slot 364 defines an entry way 368, and a

retention end 370 in which the pin 366 seats to lock the cutter head into the desired orientation on the tubular housing 332, and also provides for easy removal of the cutter head 16 for sterilization, or blade changes.

5           The cutting instrument 14 includes a coupling 374, best seen in FIGS. 16 and 20-23, connecting the motor 352 and a drive shaft 54 extending through bearings 52 into the cutter head 16 for oscillating a cutting blade, in the manner described above. The coupling 374 includes a  
10   first, positioning coupling member 378 having positioning ears 380 and 382, which are preferably pointed. The positioning coupling member 378 also includes a central opening 384 in which the end 377 of drive shaft 54 is received with the end 377 thereof protruding through the  
15   coupling member 378. The coupling 374 further comprises the drive coupling member 388, characterized by rounded ears 390 and 392 which fit snugly in slots 389 and 391 of the positioning coupling member 378. Drive coupling member 388 also defines an axial opening 389, which  
20   receives the end 377 of drive shaft 376 when the coupling members are assembled together.

          Therefore, when the cutter head 16 is removed from the remainder of the cutting instrument, the coupling members 378 and 388 separate, and when the cutter head is  
25   reattached, the drive ears 390 and 392 will either settle into the slots 389, 391 or will engage against the

pointed ears 380, 382 and be directed into the slots 389, 391, for mating fit transmitting the rotation of the shaft of motor 352. As noted above, the drive shaft protrudes through the positioning coupling member 378 into opening 389 of the drive coupling member 388, for secure axial alignment of the coupling 374.

The keratome 300 is also provided with a blade insertion tool 400, shown in FIGS. 24-26, which operates with respect to the cutter head 16 after its removal from the cutting instrument 14 by disengagement of the bayonet mount. The function of the blade insertion tool is to retract the drive shaft 54 in order to remove the drive pin 56 of the drive shaft from the blade holder cavity 46 defined in the cutter head 16, in order that a cutting blade assembly 26 can be inserted without interference with the drive pin. To this end, the cutter head is provided with an blade tool cavity or access slot 82 behind the blade holder cavity 46, the end of the drive shaft partially cut away at 55 adjacent the drive pin and further defines a shoulder 57, and the drive shaft is biased to position the drive pin 56 in the blade holder cavity 46 and provide for retraction from the blade holder cavity 46.

With reference to FIG. 24, the blade insertion tool 400 comprises a shaft retractor and blade holder 414, including a tip 416 having ramped back surfaces 418 and

420 for engaging the shoulder 57 of the drive shaft and pushing the drive shaft rearwardly. The tip 416 also defines a slot 422 for receiving cutaway tip 55 of the drive shaft. The shaft retractor and blade holder 414 also defines a shaped blade support surface, generally referred to at 424, for receiving and positioning a cutting blade assembly 26 adjacent the cutter head 16, which is also supported on the shut retractor and blade holder 414. FIG. 25 shows the shaft retractor with its tip 416 inserted in the cutter head 16, and the blade assembly 26 with its blade holder 28 adjacent the blade holder cavity 46 and its blade 30 adjacent blade slot 58.

With continued reference to FIG. 25, the blade insertion tool 400 further comprises an injector 428, which is received in groove 430 of the shaft retractor 414, and is slid therealong to push the blade assembly 26 supported on the blade support surface 424 into the cutter head 16. The injector 428 has a pivotally mounted stop member 432 which, when oriented toward the cutter head 16 as shown in FIG. 25, abuts and stops against the cutter head 16 when the blade holder 28 is positioned centrally in the blade holder cavity 46. Therefore, on withdrawal of the shaft retractor 414 and its tip 416, the drive pin 56 moves forward into the drive track 42 of the blade holder 28. It may be necessary to manually rotate the drive shaft 54 to seat the eccentric pin 56,

but the drive track 42 is accurately positioned to receive it.

When the stop member 432 is pivoted upwardly, as shown in FIG. 26, the injector 428 may be slid into the blade holder cavity 46, displacing the blade assembly 26 therein and thus providing for removal of used blades.

It will be appreciated that in FIGS. 24-26, the cutter head 16 is shown disassociated from the other portions of the cutting instrument 14 and the automated drive unit 20, so that the drive shaft may be retracted. The bayonet mount of the cutter head and the coupling 374 facilitate easy removal and replacement of the cutter head 16, and together with the blade insertion tool 400, make it a simple matter to change blade assemblies.

The keratome described above achieves very smooth incisions of the cornea in releasing a cornea segment, and does not damage or contaminate the cornea beyond the desired surgical incision. Accordingly, a keratome has been described which fulfill the objects of the invention herein. It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the keratome described above are illustrative of the invention, but that various changes and adaptations can be made without departing from the spirit and scope

of the invention, which is limited only by the following  
claims and structures which may fairly fall therebetween.

We claim:

1. A keratome comprising:

A) a cutting instrument including a cutter head having a reciprocating blade with a cutting edge extending below a sole surface of the cutter head;

B) an automated drive unit mounting the cutting instrument for powered translational movement of at least the cutter head thereof;

C) a suction ring including an eye ring adapted to be secured to an eye by suction and defining a cornea aperture for presenting the outer layer of the cornea of the eye for cutting, and a shoe from which the eye ring extends, the shoe defining,

1) a cutting guideway configured for receiving the cutter head in precision mating sliding engagement when the cutting edge of the blade is positioned over the cornea aperture of the eye ring, and

2) an entrance guideway extending from and generally aligned with the cutting guideway, the entrance guideway configured for receiving the cutter head in orienting sliding engagement and positively positioning the cutter head for precision mating sliding engagement with the cutting guideway;

D) said automated drive unit and said suction ring configured for releasable attachment when said cutter head is received in the entrance guideway of the suction ring, and

E) said automated drive unit operable to slidingly translate the cutter head into the cutting guideway and to withdraw the cutter head therefrom.

2. A keratome as defined in claim 1 wherein the cutter head has a body and a blade assembly,

1) the blade assembly including a blade holder having a drive track and one of a guide slot or a guide bar substantially transverse to the drive track, the blade assembly further including a blade mounted to and extending outwardly from the blade holder to a cutting edge substantially parallel to the guide slot or guide bar, and

2) the cutter head body defines

a) a sole surface for sliding engagement with a cornea, the sole surface defining a blade opening,

b) a blade holder cavity shaped to receive the blade holder in reciprocating movement, the blade holder cavity defining the other of the guide slot or guide bar, wherein the guide bar is received in the guide slot for stabilizing the blade holder in reciprocating movement in the blade holder cavity,

c) a blade slot extending between the blade holder cavity and the blade opening, wherein the blade extends through the blade slot and blade opening with its cutting edge positioned below the sole surface, the blade slot and blade opening sized to accommodate the



blade without contact between the blade and the cutter head body.

3. A keratome as defined in claim 2 wherein the guide bar and guide slot have substantially rectangular mating configurations.

4. A keratome as defined in claim 3 wherein the guide slot has an incrementally smaller width than the guide bar, so that the guide bar is tightly received in the guide slot.

5. A keratome as defined in claim 4 wherein the guide slot is defined by the blade holder.

6. A keratome as defined in claim 2 wherein the guide slot is defined by the blade holder.

7. A keratome as defined in claim 2 wherein the cutter head is metal and the blade holder is a plastic material.

8. A keratome as defined in claim 7 wherein the blade holder is nylon.

9. a keratome as defined in claim 2 wherein the eye ring has first and second generally concentric spaced apart surfaces sized and shaped for engaging the eye on or adjacent the cornea thereof, the eye ring defining

within the concentric spaced apart surfaces a cornea opening exposing a central portion of the cornea when the eye ring is engaged with the eye, the eye ring defining a suction channel between the first and second concentric eye engaging surfaces, and a secondary distribution channel extending inwardly from the suction channel, and a stem extending from the eye ring and having an opening for communicating suction with the eye ring, the stem opening intersecting the suction channel and secondary distribution channel.

10. A keratome as defined in claim 1 wherein the suction ring has a guide hoop upstanding from the shoe thereof, the guide hoop receiving and surrounding the cutter head as it enters the entrance guideway.

11. A keratome as defined in claim 10 wherein the cutter head and portion of the cutting instrument adjacent thereto are surrounded and embraced by the hoop as the automated drive unit translates the cutter head into the cutting guideway.

12. A keratome as defined in claim 10 wherein the guide hoop provides the transition between the entrance guideway and the cutting guideway.

13. A keratome as defined in claim 10 wherein the cutter head has a toe and the shoe and guide hoop of the suction

ring define flanking toe slots and toe ramps for guiding the toe of the cutter head into the entrance guideway.

14. A keratome as defined in claim 10 wherein the guide hop and cutter head are cooperatively configured to guide the cutter head into the entrance guideway.

15. A keratome as defined in claim 14 wherein the cutter head includes guide tongues depending from the edges of its sole surface, and the suction ring defines guide grooves receiving the guide tongues as the automated drive unit translates the cutter head in the cutting guideway.

16. A keratome as defined in claim 14 wherein the automated drive unit has a housing surrounding the cutting instrument, and the housing is matingly received and removably secured with the suction ring when the cutter head is in the cutting guideway.

17. A keratome as defined in claim 16 wherein the guide hoop defines a notch and the housing of the automated drive unit includes a latch removably engaged in the guide hoop notch.

18. A keratome as defined in claim 10 wherein the automated drive unit has a housing surrounding the cutting instrument, and the housing is matingly received

and removably secured with the suction ring when the cutter head is in the cutting guideway.

19. A keratome as defined in claim 18 wherein the guide hoop defines a notch and the housing of the automated drive unit includes a latch removably engaged in the guide hoop notch.

20. A keratome as defined in claim 1 wherein the shoe from which the eye ring extends has a bottom wall surrounding the cornea aperture and an applanator socket extending upwardly from the bottom wall surrounding the cornea aperture, and further comprising an applanator removably received in the applanator socket, the applanator having a sizing surface which, when received in the socket, is positioned adjacent to and above the cornea aperture, wherein a cornea presented in the cornea aperture extends to contact the applanator sizing surface, and the applanator sizing surface includes indicia indicating the size of the contact between with the cornea and the applanator sizing surface.

21. A keratome as defined in claim 1 wherein the automated drive unit has a housing surrounding the cutting instrument, and the housing is matingly received and removably secured with the suction ring when the cutter head is in the cutting guideway.

22. A keratome as defined in claim 1 wherein the automated drive unit has an elongated housing and the cutting instrument includes a generally tubular body slidably mounted in the elongated housing for powered extension and retraction with respect thereto to translate the cutter head in the cutting guideway.

23. A keratome as defined in claim 22 wherein the cutting instrument has a motor that drives the reciprocating blade in the cutter head by a drive shaft, and the automated drive unit has an additional motor that translates the cutting instrument and cutting head.

24. A keratome as defined in claim 23 wherein the tubular body of the cutting instrument has a worm gear mounted thereon, and the motor of the automated drive unit turns a threaded shaft received in the worm gear to translate the cutting instrument and cutter head.

25. A keratome as defined in claim 24 wherein the motor of the automated drive unit is reversed at the desired extent of translation.

26. A keratome as defined in claim 25 wherein one of the cutting instruments or cutter head is mechanically stopped at the desired extent of translation, thereby causing an electrical spike in the motor current used as a control signal to reverse the direction of translation.

27. A keratome as defined in claim 22 wherein the cutter head is removably secured to the cutting instrument by a bayonet mount of a cutter head mounting shank.

28. A keratome as defined in claim 27 wherein the drive shaft of the cutter head and a drive shaft of the cutting instrument motor are connected by an axially engageable coupling that releases and engages as the cutter head is removed and secured on the cutting instrument.

29. A keratome as defined in claim 28 wherein the coupling comprises a first drive coupling members having two ears flanking two slots, and a second positioning coupling having two slots receiving the two ears of the drive coupling member and two substantially pointed ears guiding the engagement of the coupling.

30. A blade insertion tool for a keratome cutter head defining a traverse blade holder cavity and blade slot for receiving a blade assembly having a blade holder and blade, the cutter head also having a retractable drive shaft with a drive pin extending into the blade holder cavity for engaging and driving the blade assembly and defining a drive shaft access slot adjacent the blade holder cavity, the blade insertion tool comprising:

A) a shaft retractor and blade holder having

1) a shaft retractor top insertable in the drive shaft access slot and configured to engage and

retract the drive shaft from the blade holder cavity, and

2) a blade assembly support surface which, when the shaft retractor tip is inserted in the drive shaft access slot, is positioned to support a blade assembly with its blade holder adjacent the blade holder cavity and its blade adjacent the blade slot; and

B) an injector slidably received on the shaft retractor and blade holder, the injector configured to engage the cutter assembly and slide it into the cutter head positioned for engagement with the drive shaft upon withdrawal of the shaft retractor tip.

31. A blade insertion tool as defined in claim 30 wherein the shaft retractor and blade holder is also configured to support the cutter head.

32. The blade insertion tool as defined in claim 30 wherein the injector defines a stop that butts against the cutter head when the blade assembly is in the desired position with respect to the drive shaft.

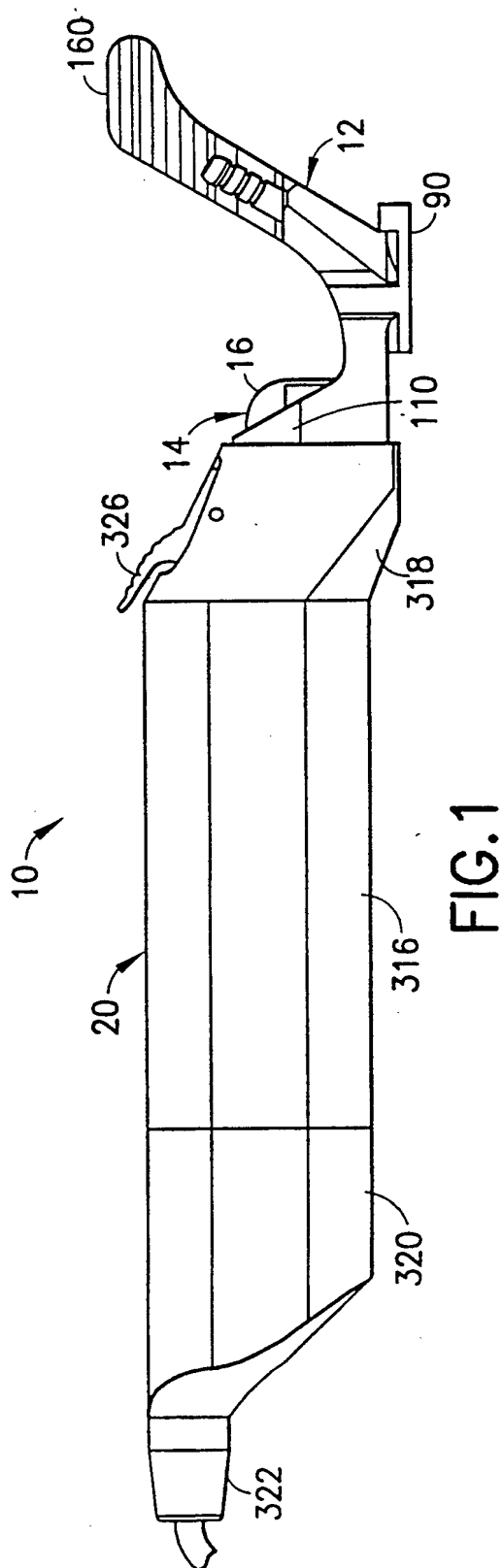
33. A blade insertion tool as defined in claim 30 wherein the injector further comprises a stop member pivotally mounted thereon for selection between

1) a first position in which the stop member butts against the cutter head when the blade assembly is in the desired position with respect to the drive shaft, and

2) a second position permitting the injector to enter the blade holder cavity and displace a blade assembly therefrom.



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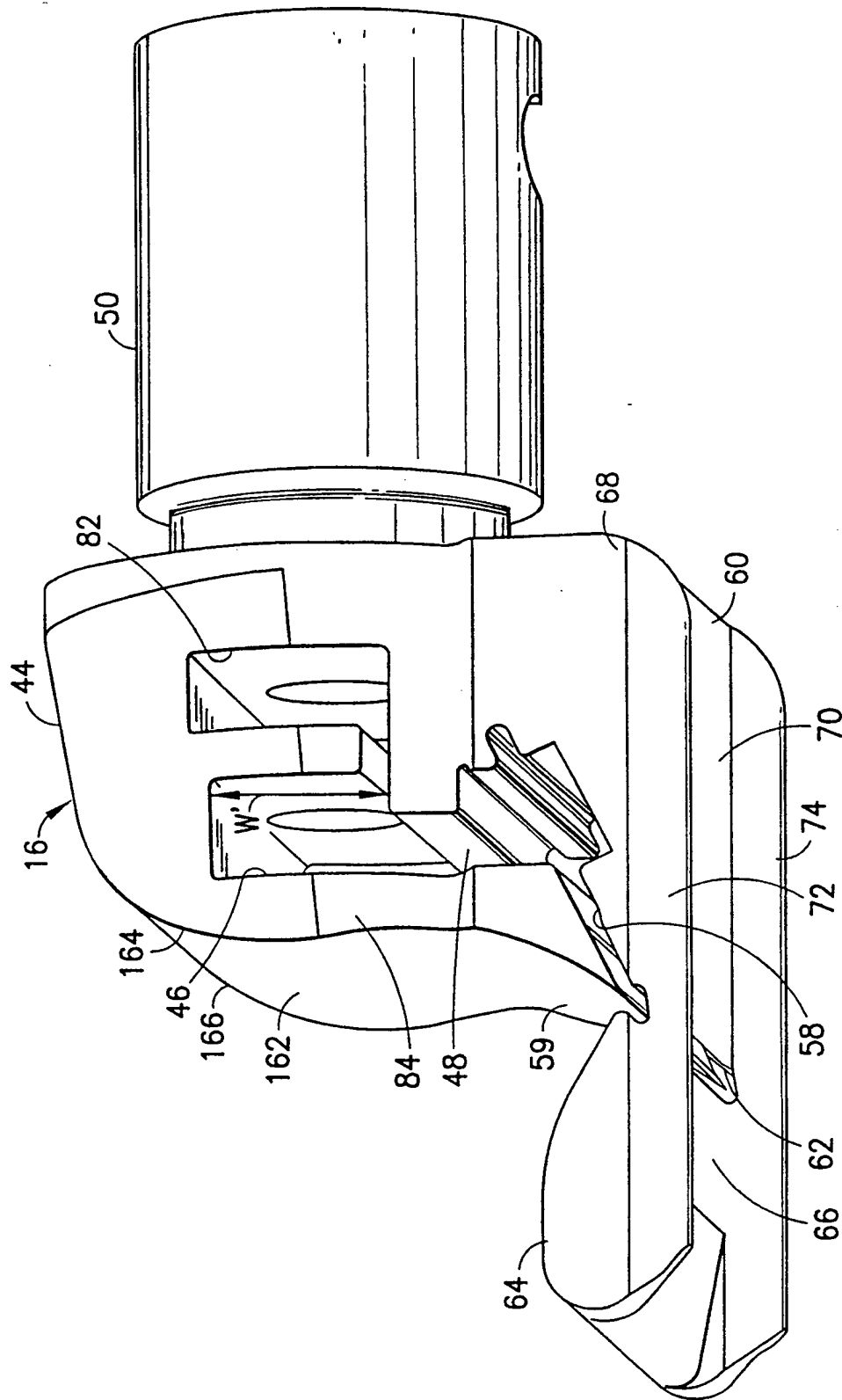


FIG. 2

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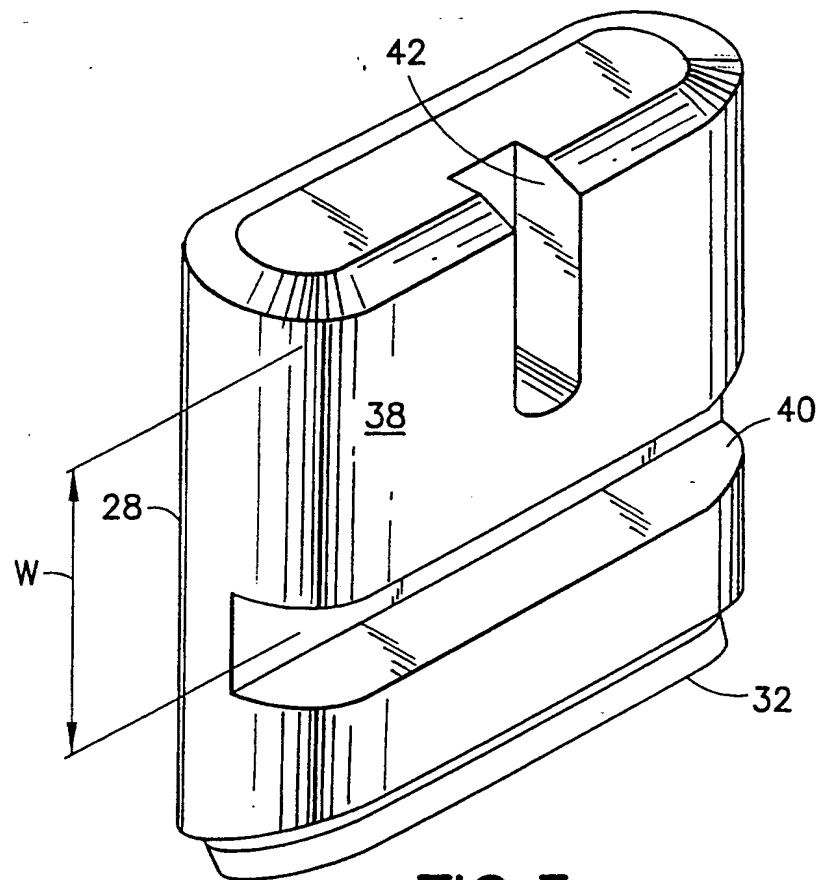


FIG. 3

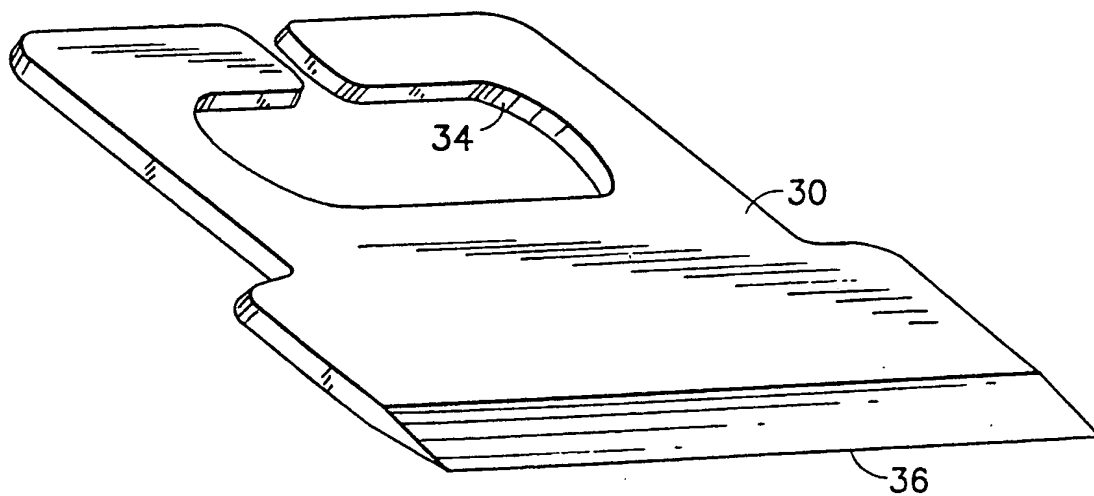
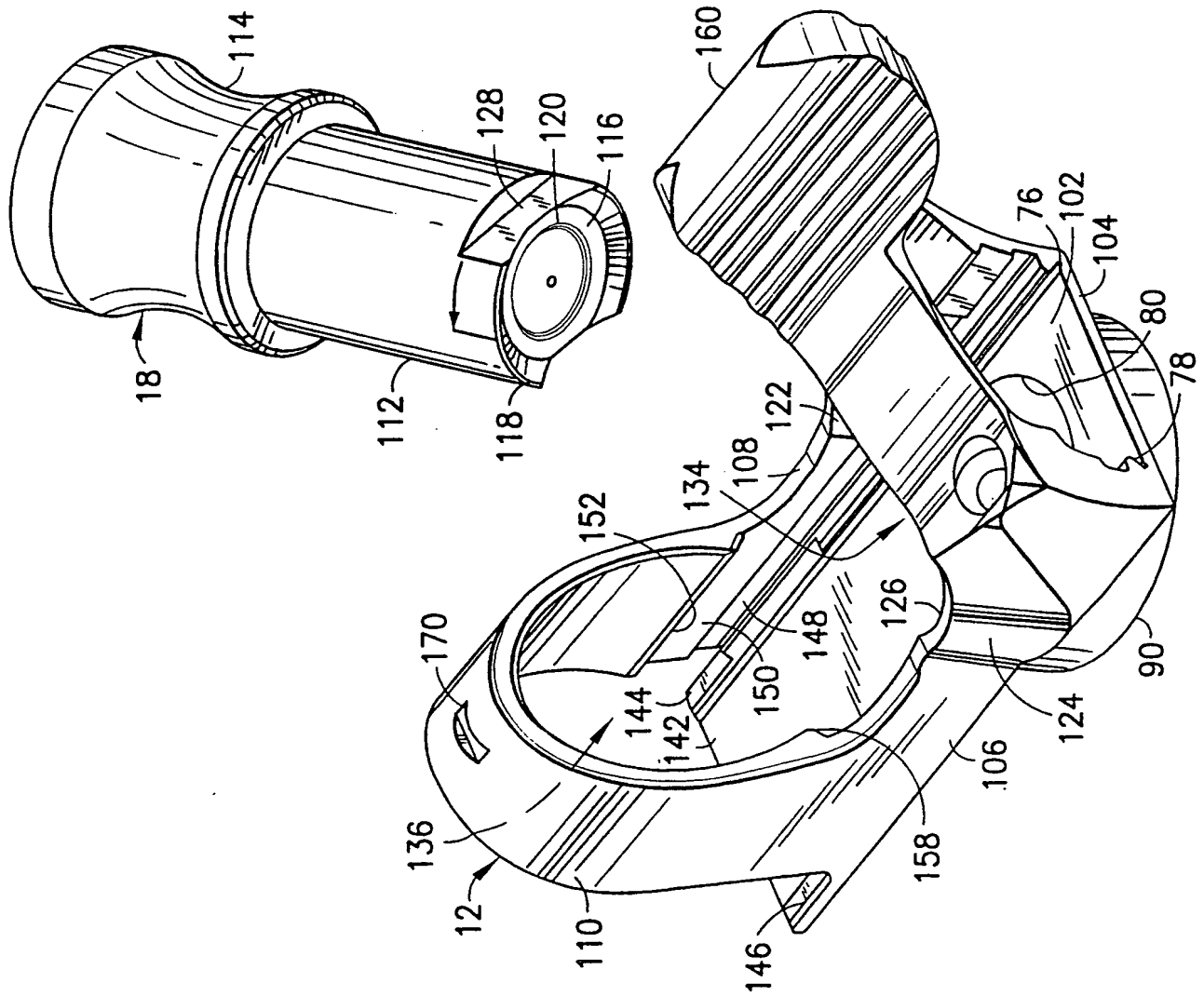


FIG. 4

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FIG. 5





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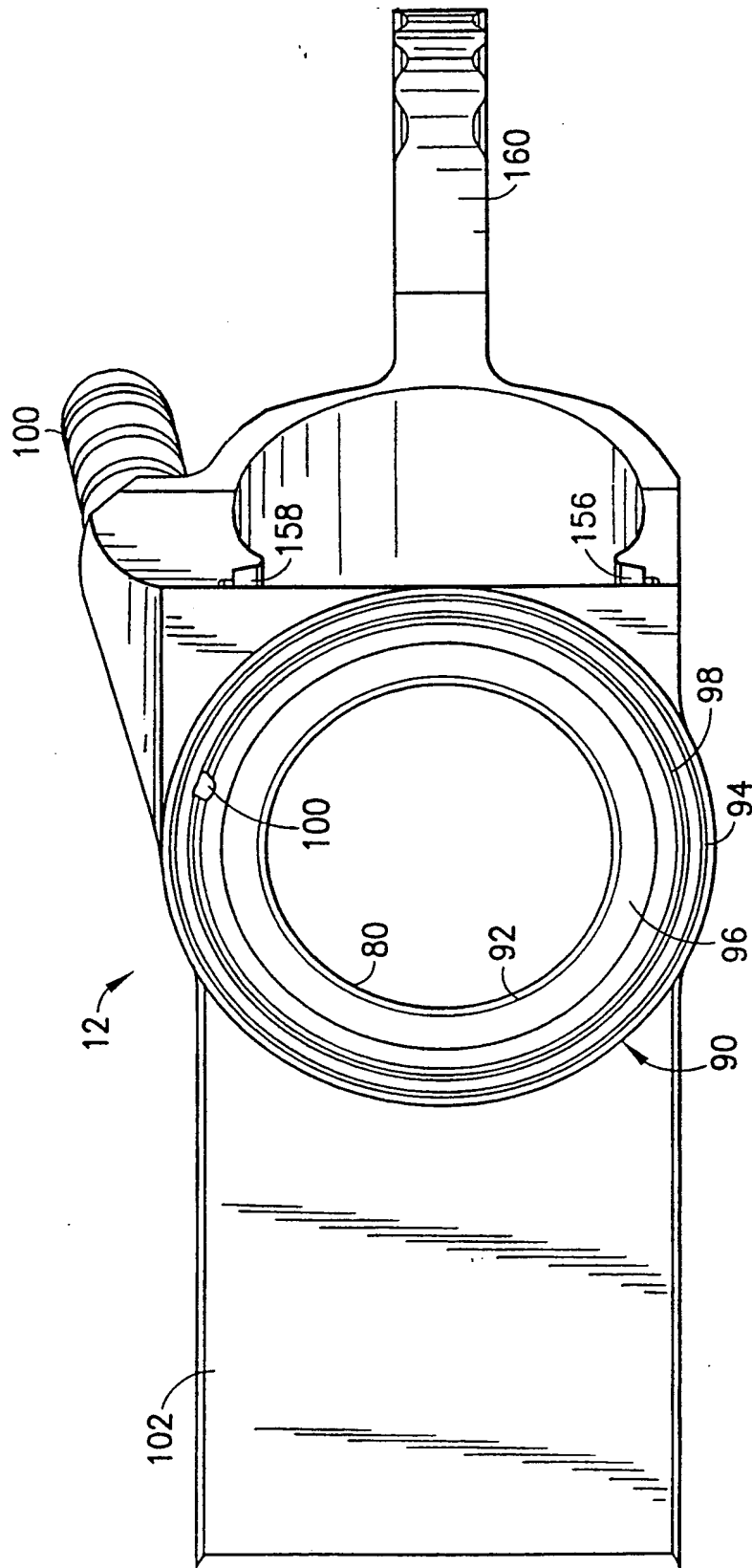


FIG. 7

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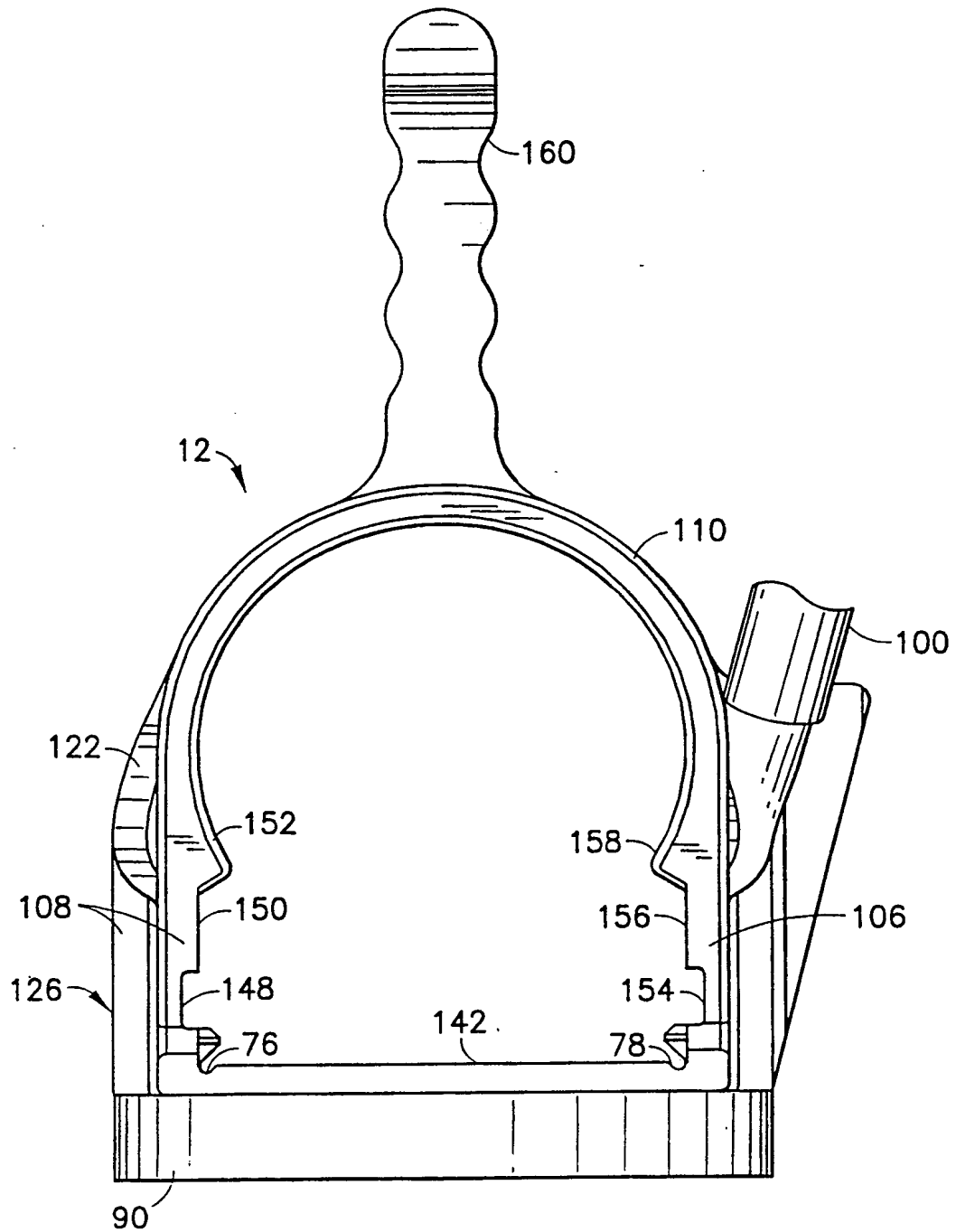


FIG. 8

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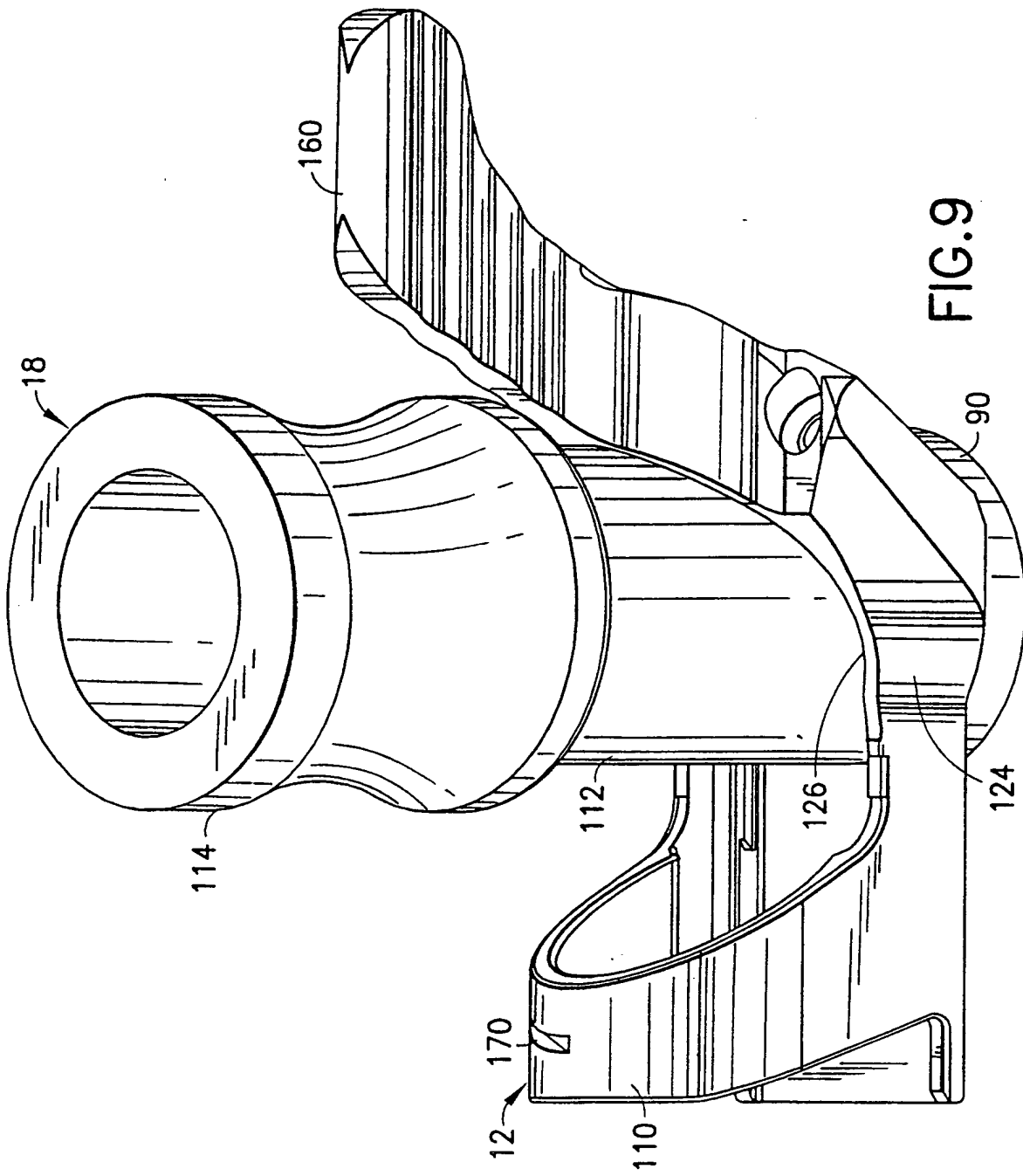
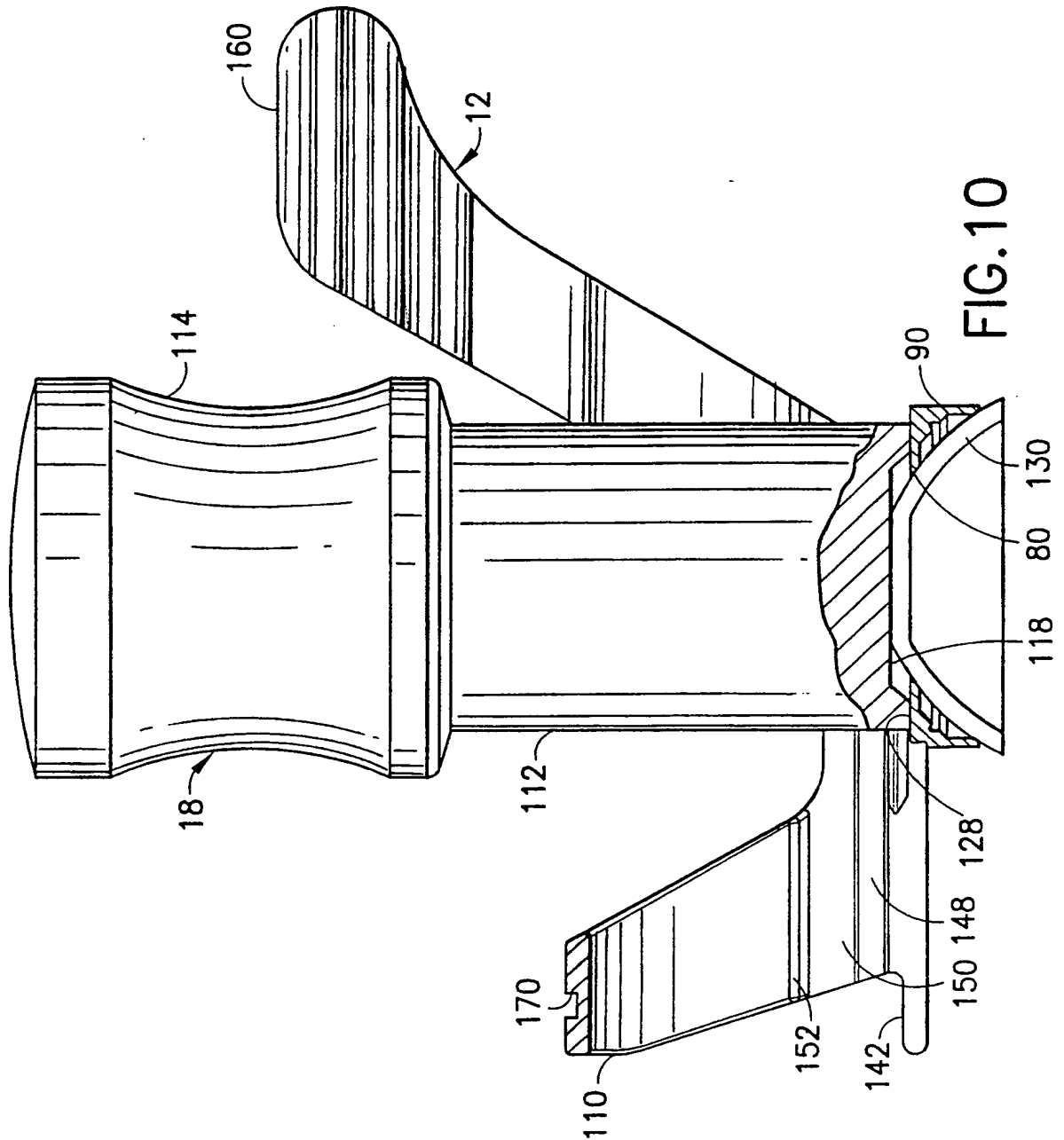


FIG. 9



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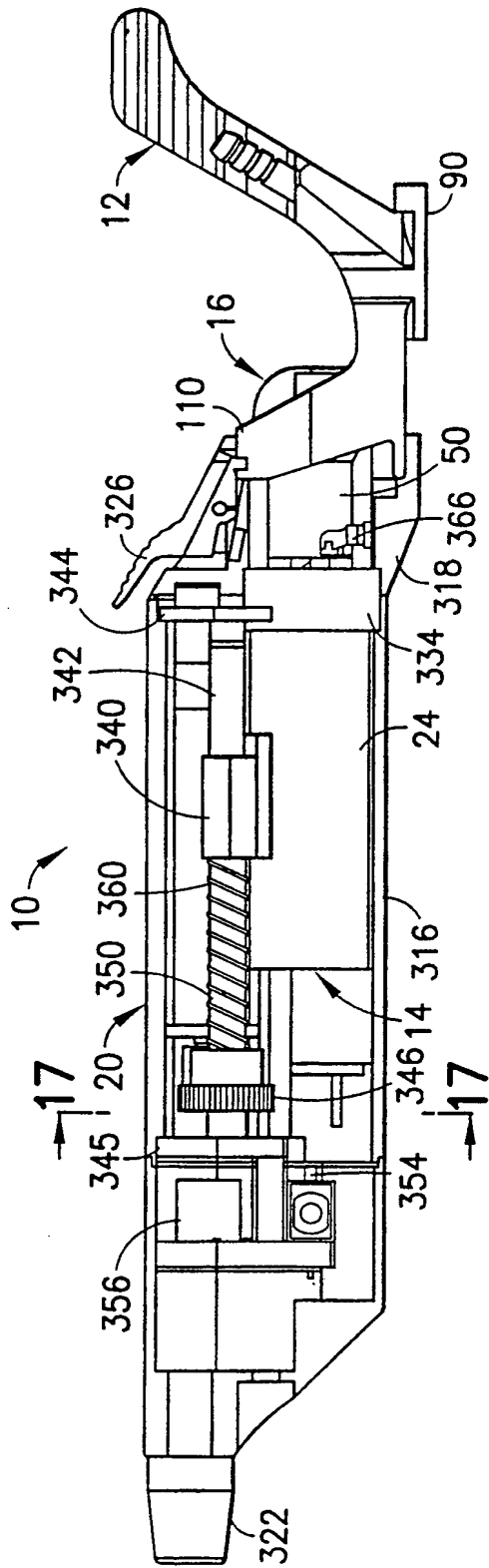


FIG. 11

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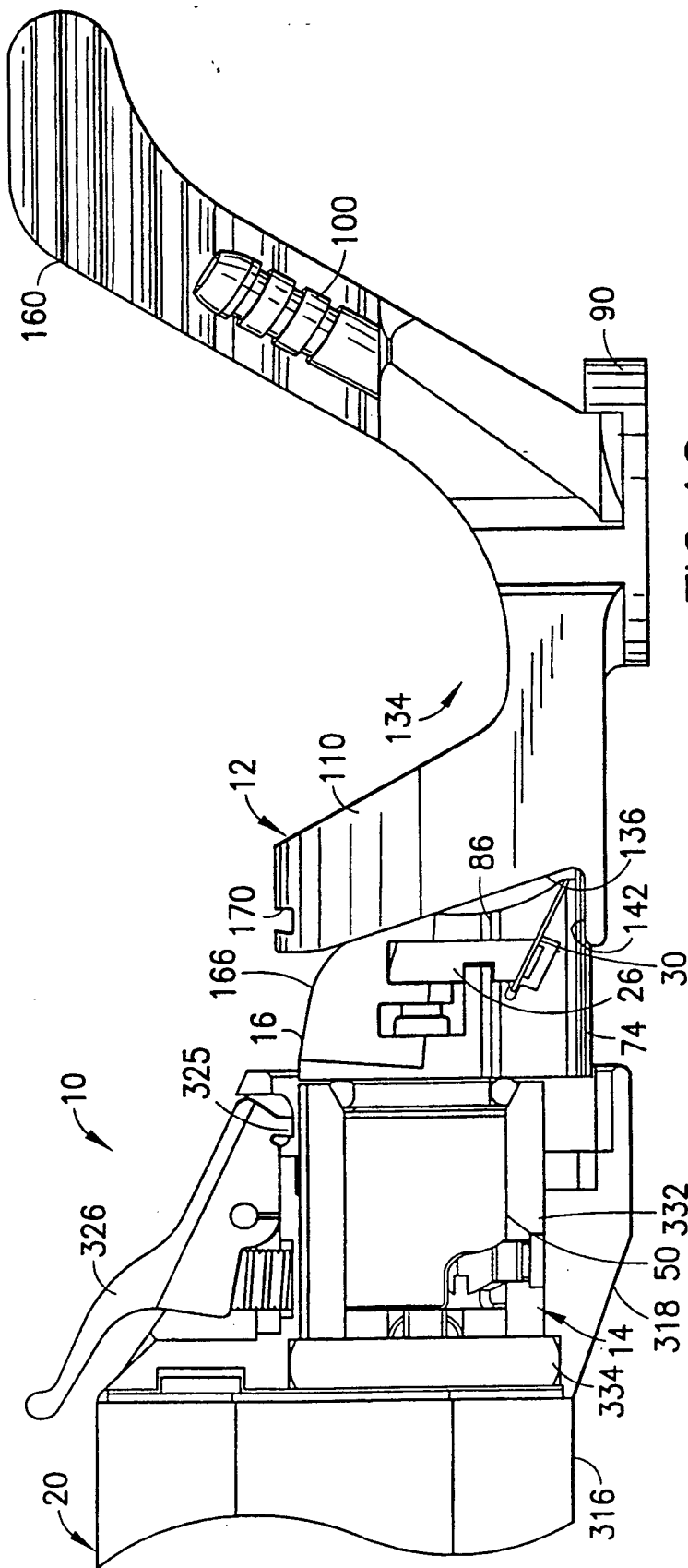


FIG.12

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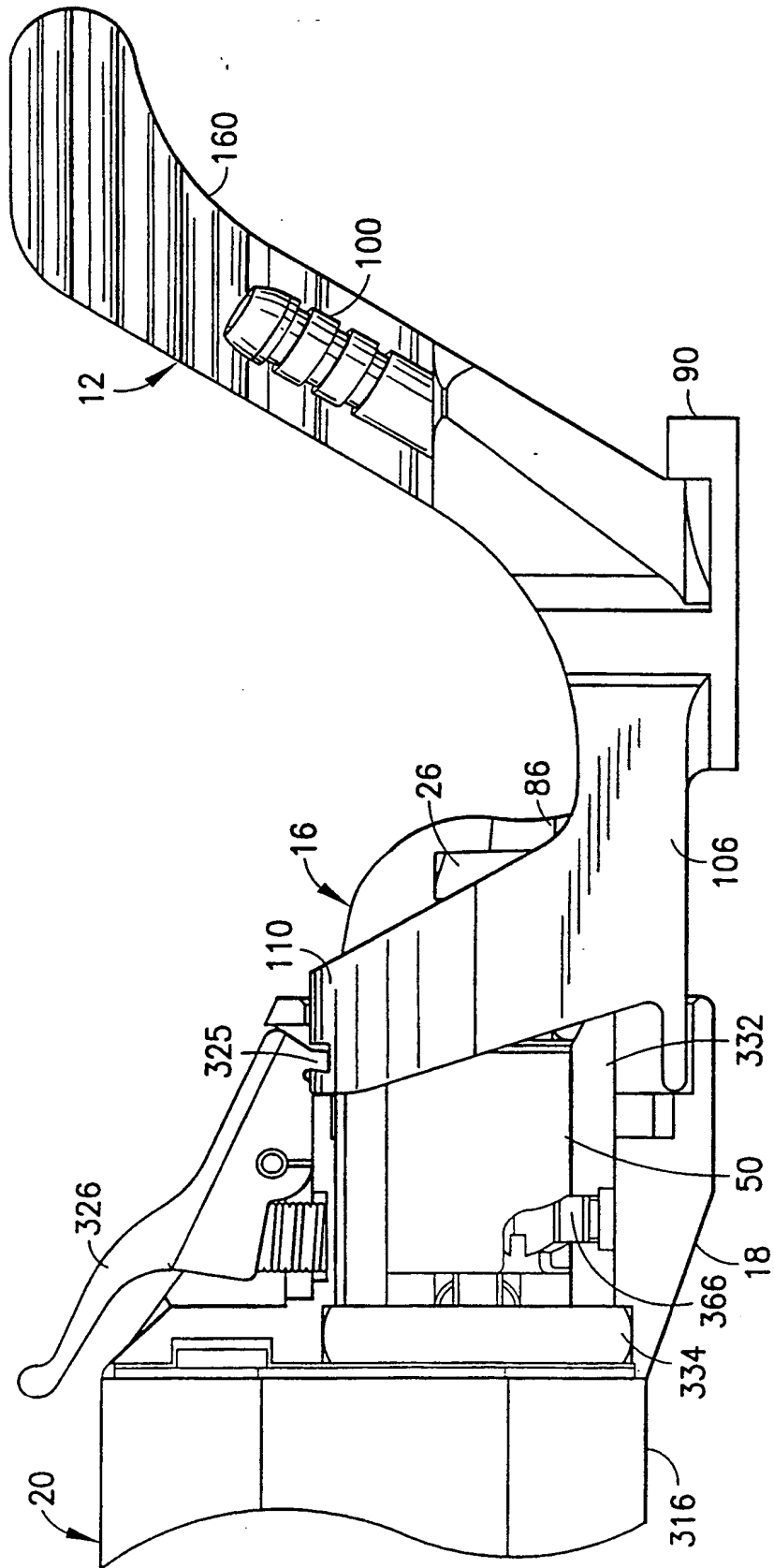


FIG. 13

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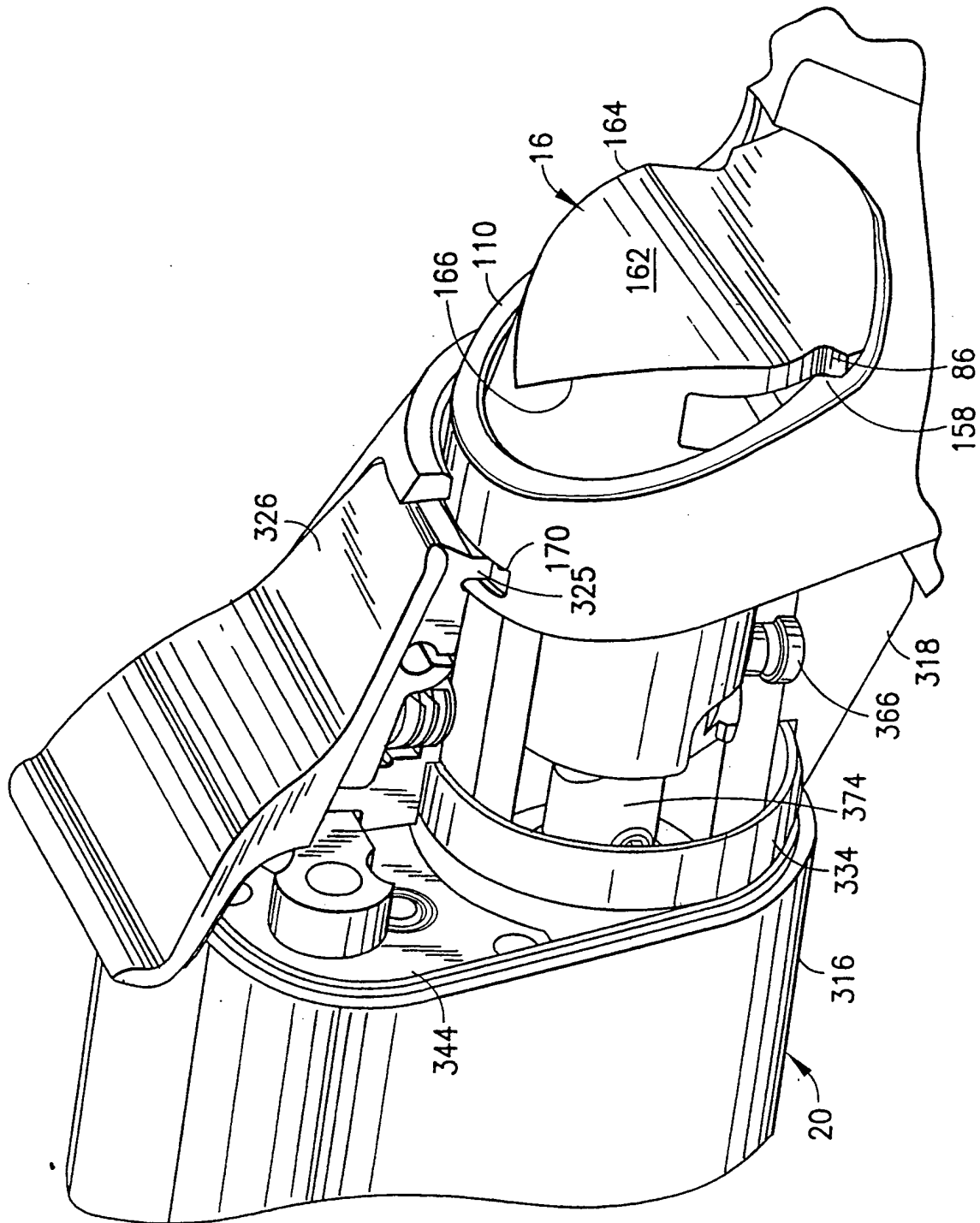
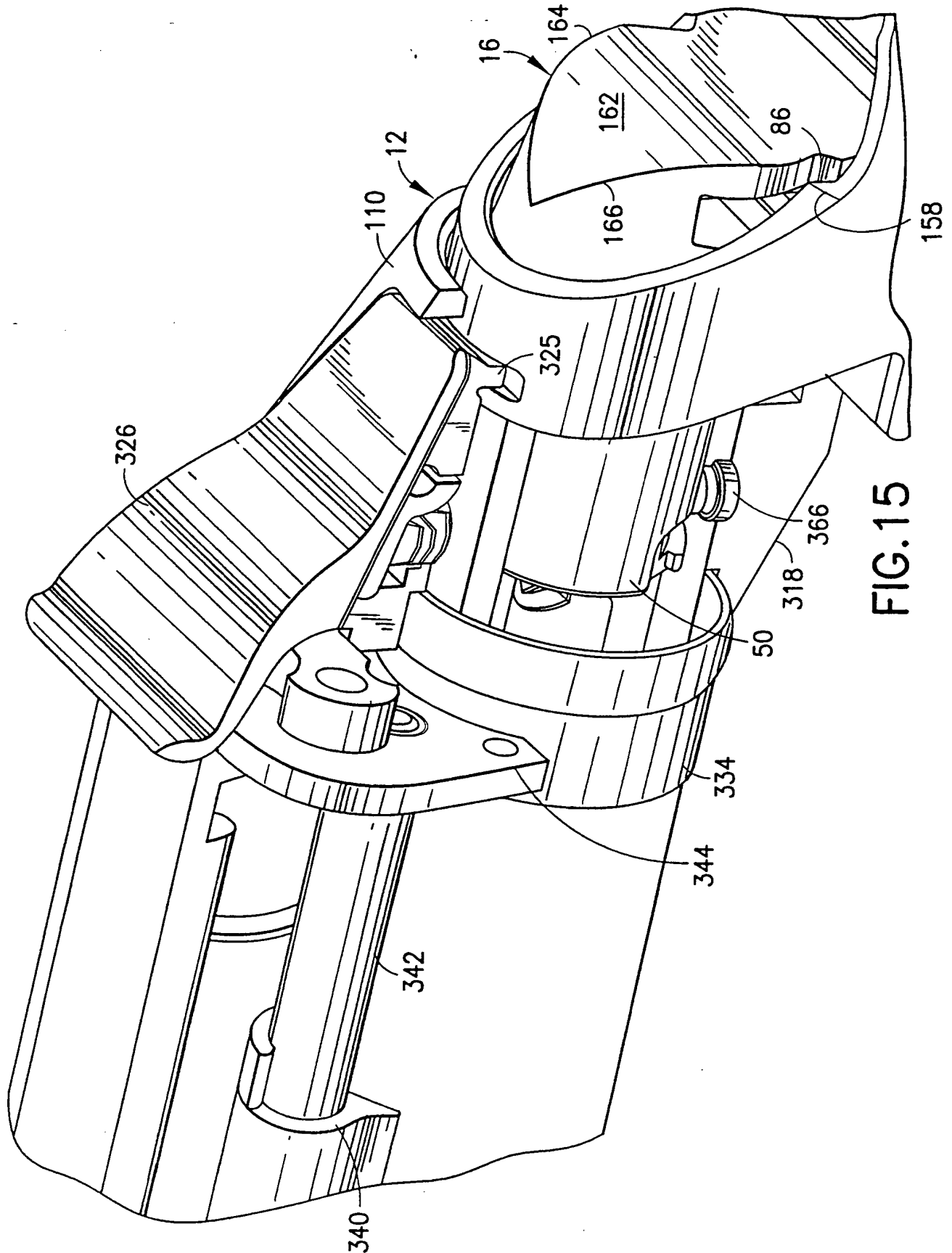


FIG. 14

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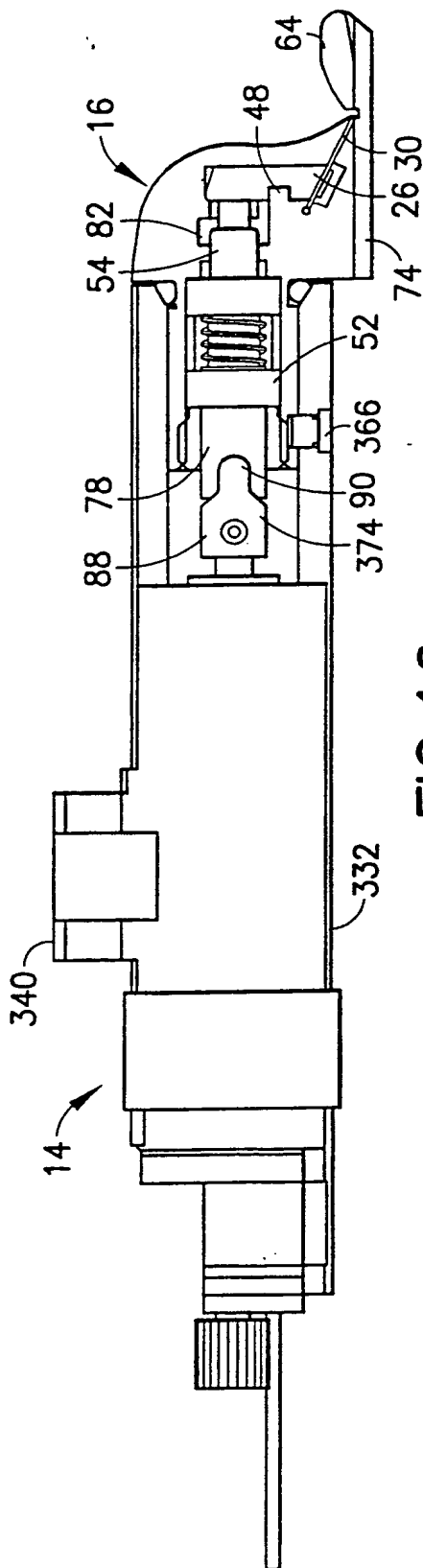


FIG.16

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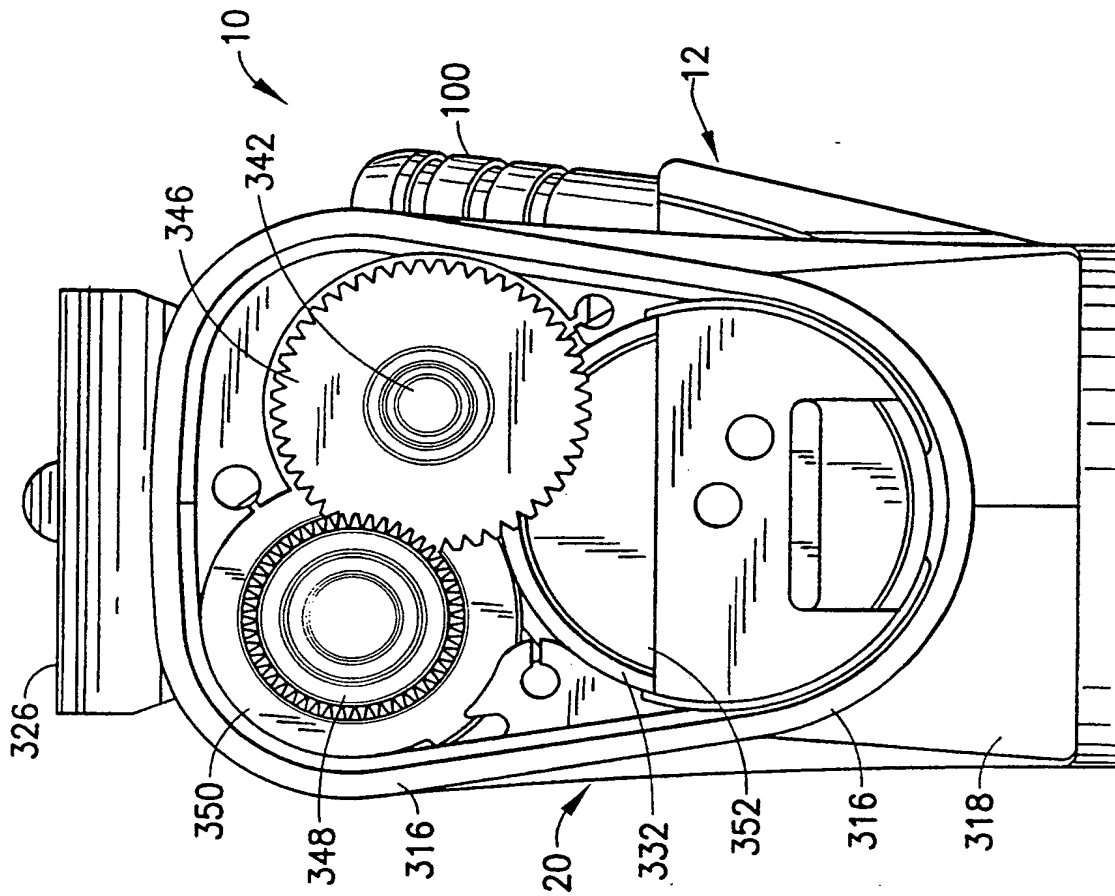


FIG.17



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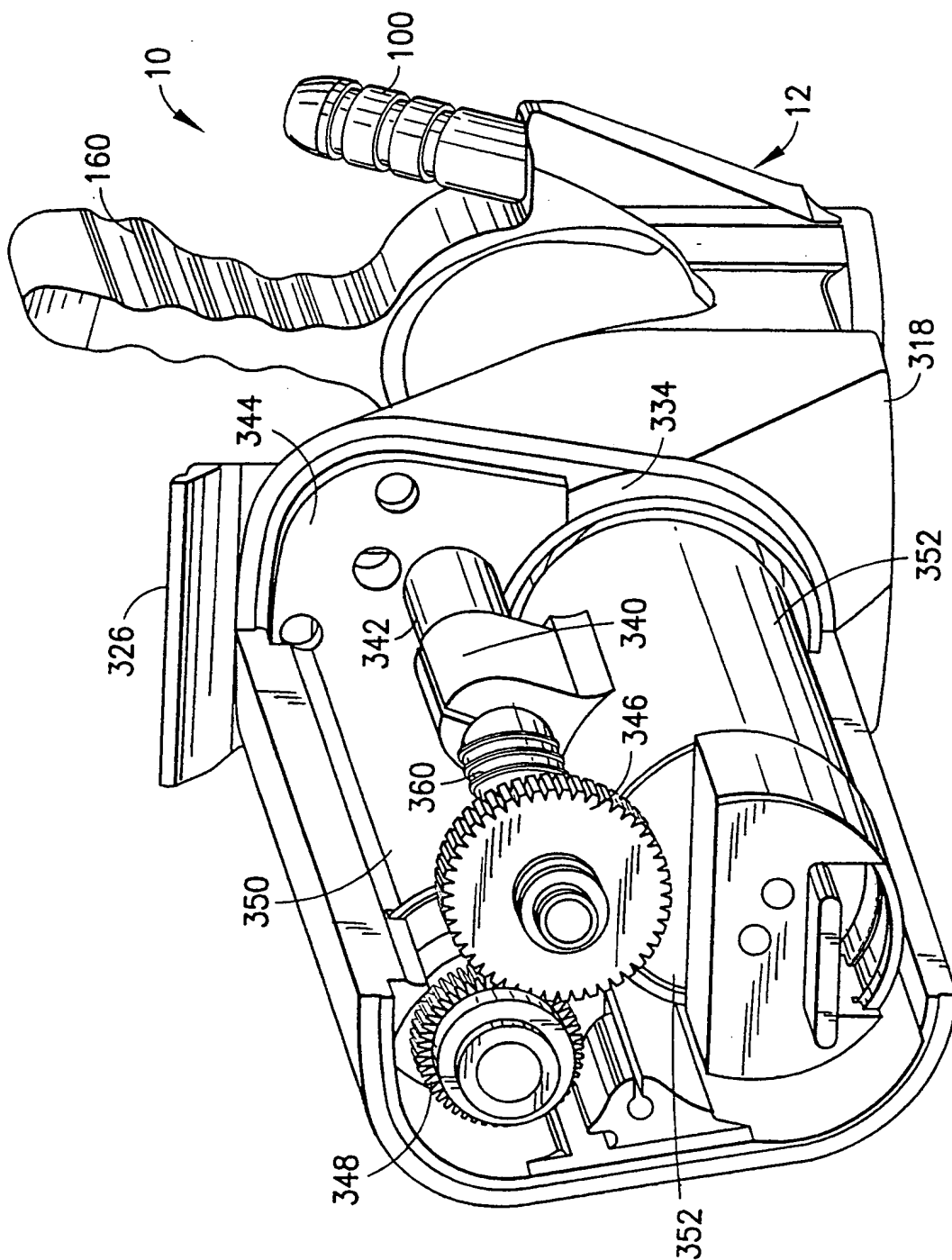


FIG. 18

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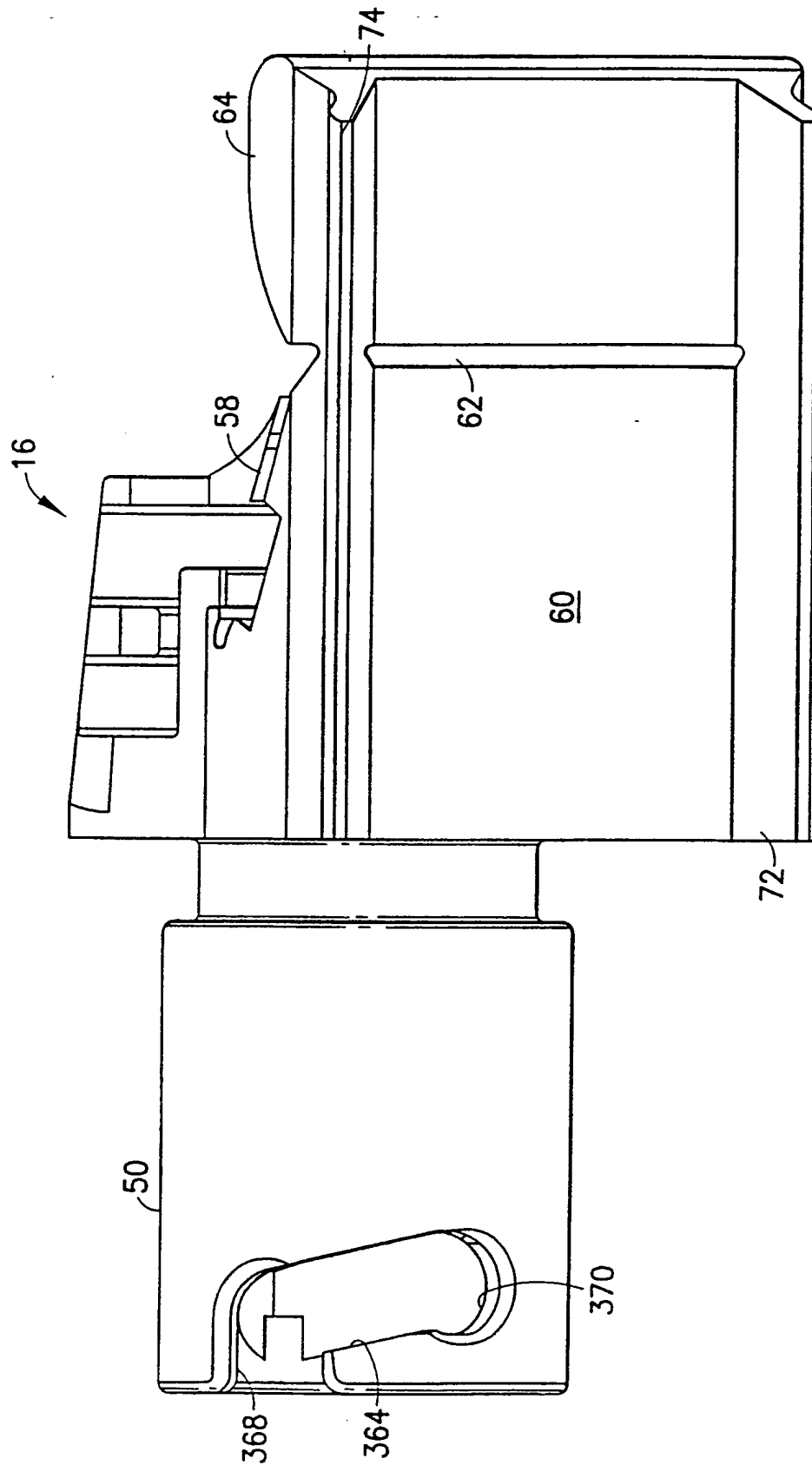


FIG. 19

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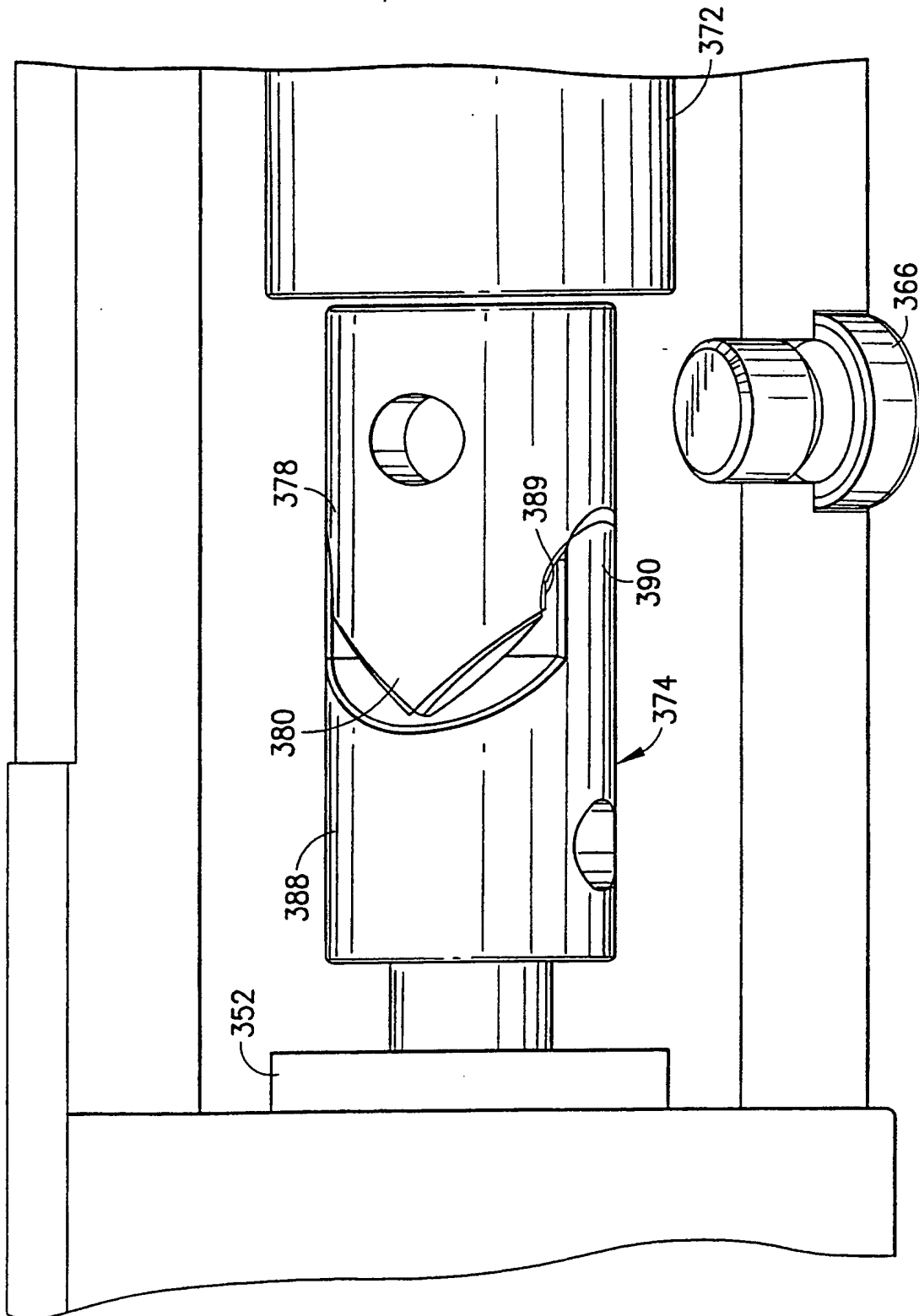


FIG. 20

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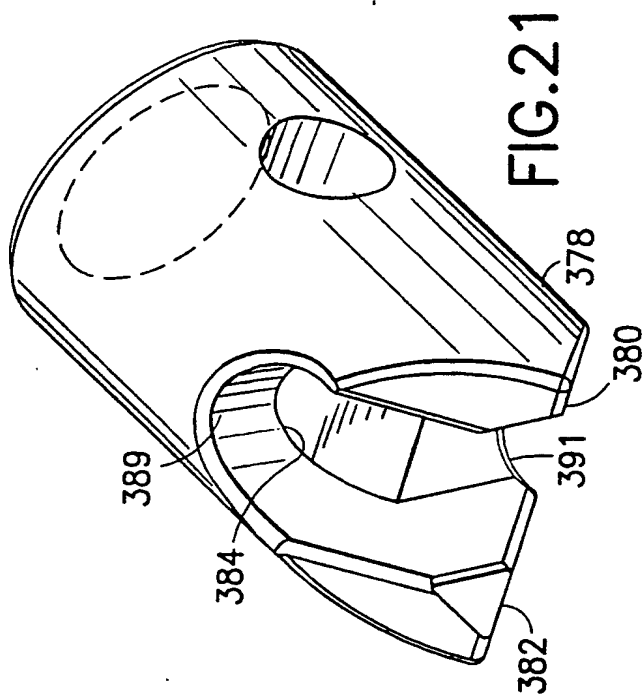


FIG. 21

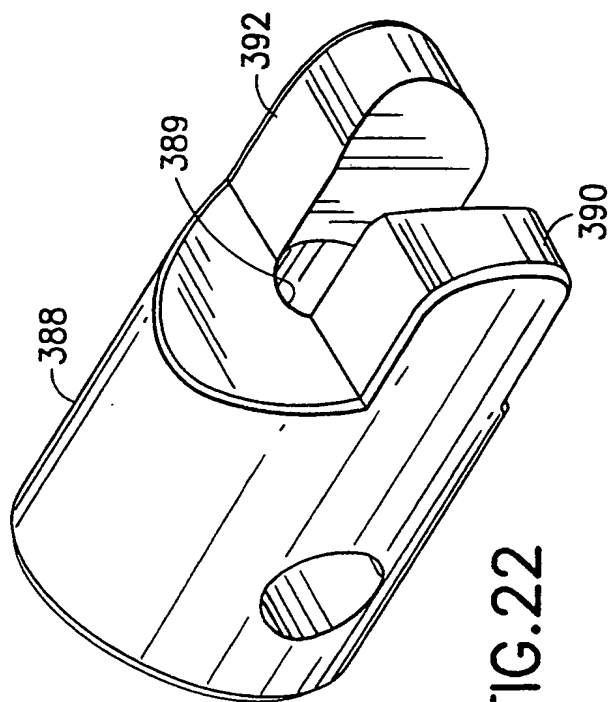


FIG. 22

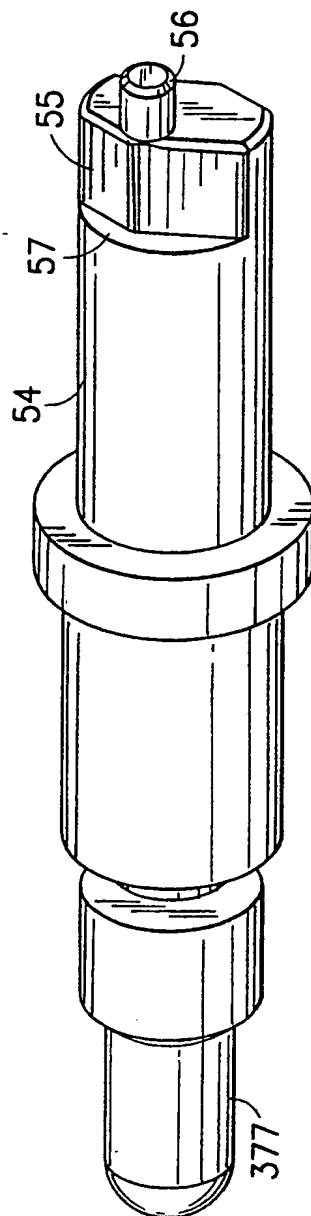
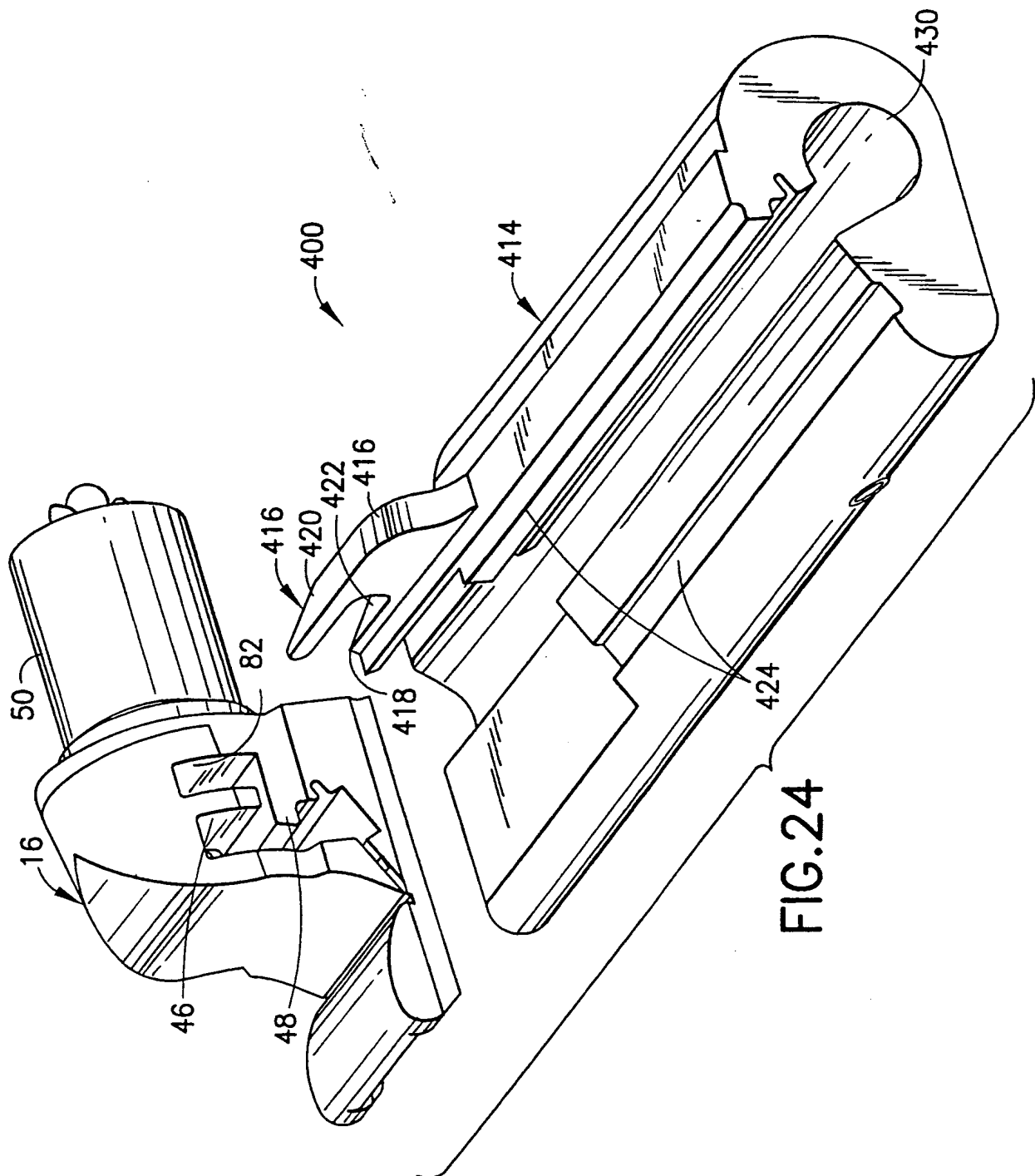
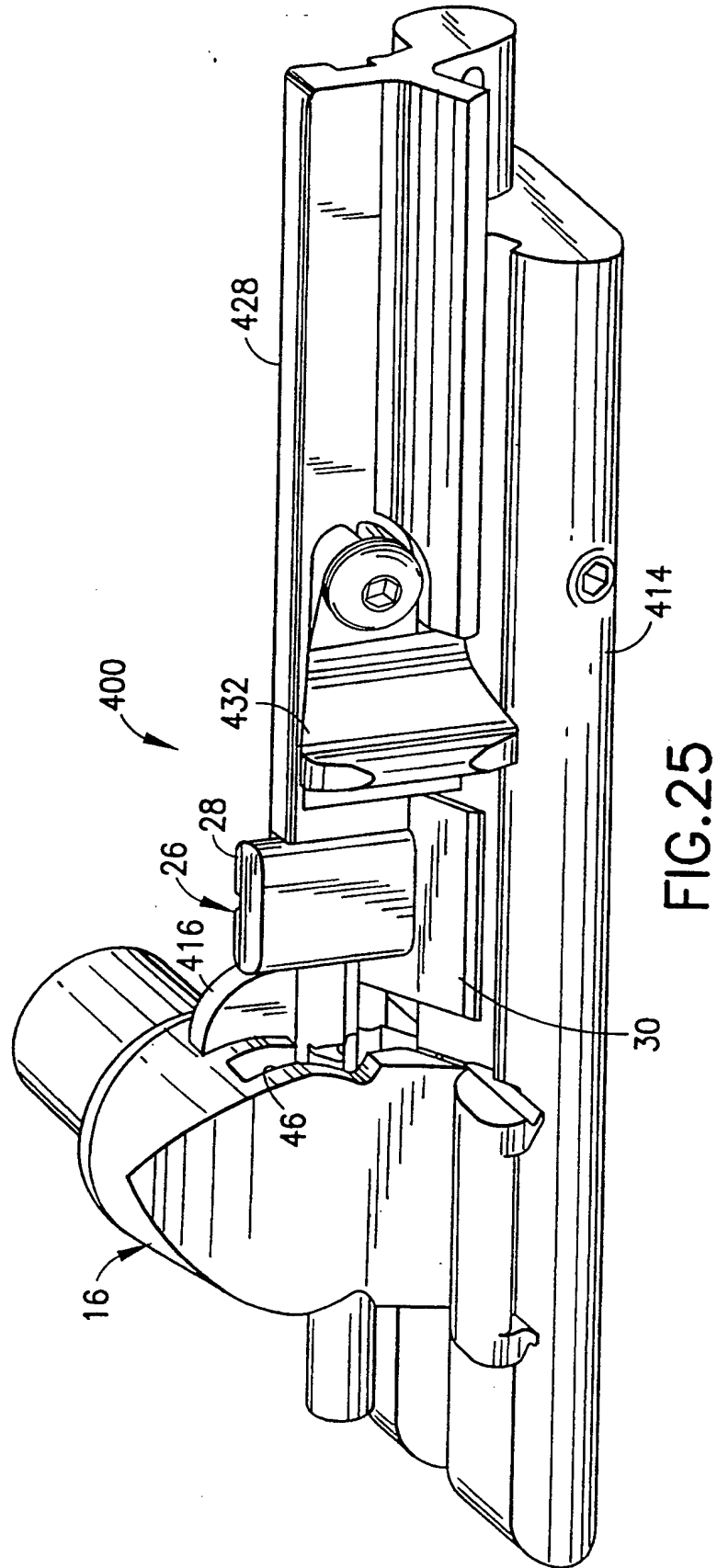


FIG. 23



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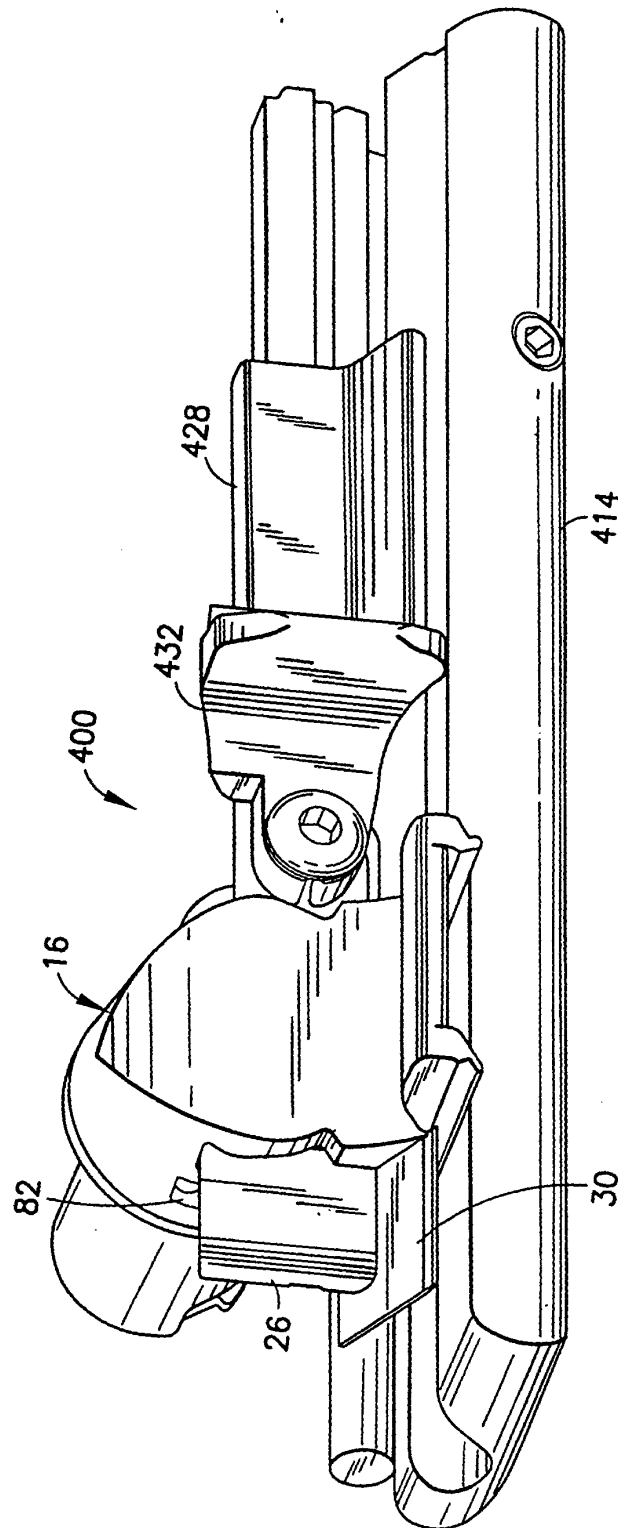
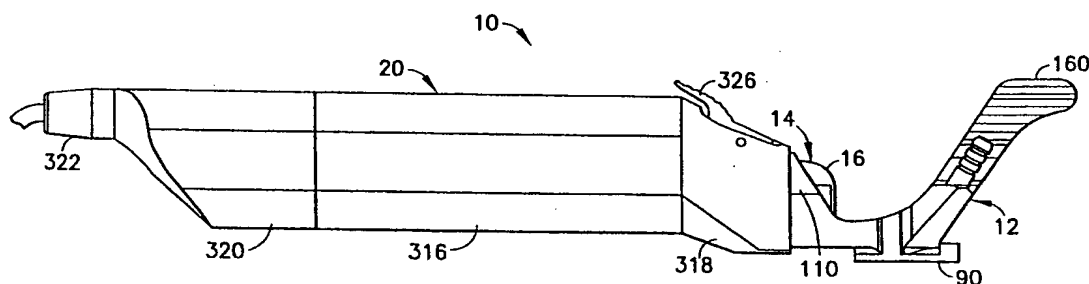


FIG. 26



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> :</b> A61F 9/013, A61B 17/32	<b>A3</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> WO 00/25711 <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 11 May 2000 (11.05.00)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US99/26159 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 4 November 1999 (04.11.99) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/107,187 5 November 1998 (05.11.98) US <b>(71) Applicant:</b> INSIGHT TECHNOLOGIES INSTRUMENTS, LLC [US/US]; 18 Higgins Drive, Milford, CT 06460 (US). <b>(72) Inventors:</b> SUTTON, David, F.; 33 Snug Harbor Road, Milford, CT 06460 (US). LEVESQUE, Gaston; 128 Edward Street, New Haven, CT 06511 (US). <b>(74) Agent:</b> FREDERICK, James, R.; Ware, Fressola, Van der Sluys & Adolphson LLP, Bradford Green, Building Five, 755 Main Street, P.O. Box 224, Monroe, CT 06468 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <b>(88) Date of publication of the international search report:</b> 31 August 2000 (31.08.00)

**(54) Title:** KERATOME AND BLADE CHANGER**(57) Abstract**

A keratome includes a cutting instrument having a cutter head with a reciprocating blade extending below a sole surface of the cutter head, an automated drive unit mounting the cutting instrument for powered translational movement of at least the cutter head thereof, and a suction ring including an eye ring adapted to be secured to an eye by suction and defining a cornea aperture for presenting the outer layer of the cornea of the eye for cutting. The suction ring has a shoe from which the eye ring extends, the shoe defining a cutting guideway configured for receiving the cutter head advanced by the drive unit in precision mating sliding engagement when the cutting edge of the blade is positioned over the cornea aperture of the eye ring, and an entrance guideway extending from and generally aligned with the cutting guideway.



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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int onal application No.  
PCT/US 99/26159

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
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because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

*see additional sheet*

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

1-33

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/26159

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61F9/013 A61B17/32

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61F A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 586 980 A (F.B. KREMER ET AL.) 24 December 1996 (1996-12-24) abstract; figures column 3, line 33 - line 39 ---	1,20
A	EP 0 442 156 A (L.A. RUIZ) 21 August 1991 (1991-08-21) column 5, line 9 - line 29; figures 4-4B abstract ---	1,2,30
A	US 5 658 303 A (R.G. KOEPNICK) 19 August 1997 (1997-08-19) abstract; figures 28,29 ---	1,20
A	EP 0 771 553 A (HERBERT SCHWIND GMBH&CO.) 7 May 1997 (1997-05-07) figures -----	1,20

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

2 March 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

14.06.2000

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WOLF C.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US 99/26159

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

1. Claims: 1-33

keratome with cutter head, a blade and many characteristics

2. Claims: 30-33

Blade insertion tool for a keratome cutter head

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

II. Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/26159

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